FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, & thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the stand in the South West corner of Market Square, recently occupied by Mr. Angus McKenzie, where he intends to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,

in its several branches, and having withdrawn from the rules agreed upon by the Master Tailors and published in November last, he will in future work at his former prices; and customers may find their own Trimmings if they wish to do so. Those who may favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their work done in a fashionable and workmanlike manner. And as he is from necessity obliged to do a Cash business, he hopes that those who may favor him with their custom will not take it amiss to pay on delivery of their work.

☞ A few Ready Made Clothes on hand, which will be sold very low for cash.

CANNON CAISON.
Fayetteville, Feb 16, 1835. 24-3w.

LIME.

100 CASKS LIME just received, for sale by
J. G & J H COOK.
February 17, 1835. 24 4w

Hardware, Glass and China.

T. J. BARROW & CO.

No. 88, Water Street,
NEW YORK.

ARE NOW RECEIVING an uncommonly great variety of

GOODS,

in the above line, selected with great care by the senior partner of the firm, who is now in England, expressly for the purpose of procuring the Newest and most FASHIONABLE STYLES. As their purchases have been made at the lowest rates for CASH, they confidently invite the attention of Customers and Merchants generally to their very large and handsome Stock, assuring them of a determination on their part to offer the best advantages in point of price, and liberality of terms.

Every attention will be given to packing and forwarding of Goods, and all orders executed with fidelity and promptness.

February 6, 1835. 24 8t.

I WISH to sell all or any part of my

REAL ESTATE,

Either in town or country among which there is a pleasant Summer RESIDENCE, 2½ miles from Town. Also, 45 acres of LAND on the Wilmington Road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Mallett and others. If not sold before the first day of March Court, I will offer all for Rent, at the Court House in Fayetteville, with two sets Smith's Tools, Ploughs, Harrow, Carpenter's Tools, and a variety of other articles.

JOHN MURCHISON.
February 16, 1835. 24 6m

Randolphs & Underhill,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they have REMOVED from their old stand, No 149, Pearl street, to No. 51 Cedar, near William street, where they keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

BRITISH AND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS,

For sale on liberal terms—and solicit from Southern Merchants visiting the City, an examination of their stock.

New York, Feb., 1835. 24-6t.

FOR RENT,

THE choice of two very convenient dwelling HOUSES, with all necessary out buildings, and a garden spot attached to each

Apply to E. B. DRAKE.
February 16, 1835. 24-tf.

JUST received by Steam Boats John Walker and Henrietta:

5 casks fresh Rice,
4 half do. do. do.,
20 bbls fresh Irish Potatoes,
20 bbls N. E. Rum,
10 do. Prime Pork, N. Y. City inspection,
10 bags prime Coffee,
20 sacks Blown Salt,
5 boxes Pipes,
5 casks fresh Raisins,
6 dozen painted Pails,
Boxes Sperm Candles,
Do. Bar Soap.

For sale by A. KIMBALL.
February 16, 1835. 24 tf.

Notice.

THE Schools auxiliary to the Cumberland County Sunday School Union, are hereby notified that the Union will hold its annual meeting in the Presbyterian Church in Fayetteville, on the third Tuesday in March next. Each School is earnestly requested to send a Delegate and a Report. It is desirable that each Report should contain answers to the following Questions, and such other remarks as may be interesting:

What is the name of your School?
How many teachers have you?
How many Scholars?
How many of the Teachers are professors of religion?
How many have made a profession during the past year?
How many of the Scholars are professors of religion?
How many have made a profession during the past year?
Is there a Library attached to your School; if so, of how many volumes does it consist?
Is the 2d Monday in each month observed as a concert for prayer?
Is your School discontinued during the Winter months?

H. LEETE, *Sec'y.*
February 16, 1835. 24 3w.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

NO. 20, SOUTH 6TH STREET, (WEST SIDE,)

PHILADELPHIA.

THE PROPRIETOR has the honor to inform his friends and the public, that this splendid MANSION, completed at a great expense, has been elegantly fitted up, and furnished for the accommodation of citizens and travellers.

The saloons have been constructed with particular regard to convenience and splendour; all the apartments are *light, commodious* and *airy.*

The location is *central,* and equal to any in the city, being in the immediate vicinity not only of the courts, but all the places of *public business and pleasure;* and in addition to the many advantages it possesses over any other establishment in the city, *Water Closets* are arranged in every story; the House being replete with other conveniences which will render it a cheerful and comfortable abode to all who may honor it with their patronage.

Especial attention has been given to the *Bar* and *Cellars:* These are abundantly supplied with the best Liquors and the choicest Wines of every description—from humble *Port* to Imperial *Tokay*

The *Larder* will at all times be kept stocked with all the delicacies and Appician morsels which the season and the market can afford; and no pains will be spared to please the palate of the most fastidious.

The proprietor, duly grateful for the past favours of his Virginia and Southern friends, begs leave to assure them, that every thing will be done to render the time of those agreeable, who may encourage him with their patronage.

DANIEL SAINT.
Philadelphia, Feb 6 24-9w.

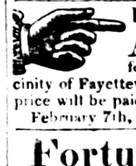
To Hire

UNTIL the first of January next, a BLACK WOMAN of middle age, and of good qualifications. Apply at this Office.
February 16, 1835. 24 tf.

NEW BOOKS.

ROOKWOOD, a Novel; Tylney Hall; Young Muscovite; Guy Rivers; Last days of Pompeii; Jacob Faithful; Cruise of the Midge; Gutzlaff's China; Mrs. Jamcison's Sketches; Mrs. Jameison's Beauties; Mrs. Sigourney's Poems; Bulwer's France; Sybil's Leaves; Eberle's Practice and Therepeutics; Minor Surgery; Boisseau on Fever; Village Sermons; Burder's Works; Life of Christ; Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Smith and Little's Music; Robertson's Historical Works; Russell's Modern Europe; American Almanac; Mason's Farrier; Upham's Intellectual Philosophy; Lady's Miniature Lexicon; Brown's Catechism, Whately's Rhetoric; Boxes Paints; Ruled Cap and Letter Paper; &c. &c. Just received by

Feb. 9, 1834 E. J. HALE.



Wanted to Purchase.

A smart, sensible Servant GIRL, aged about 12 or 14, suitable for a Nurse, (to remain in the vicinity of Fayetteville,) for which the highest cash price will be paid. Inquire at this Office

February 7th, 1835. 23tf

Fortune's Home!!

$6,000 FOR $4.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE

LOTTERY,

2d Class, for 1835,

To be drawn at Wilmington, on Thursday the 26th day of February,

ON THE POPULAR TERMINATING FIGURE SYSTEM.

STEVENSON & POINTS, Managers.

CAPITAL, $6,000!

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$6,000	is	$6,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
12 Prizes of	1000	is	12,000
12 Prizes of	500	is	6,000
13 Prizes of	300	is	3,900
18 Prizes of	200	is	3,600
51 Prizes of	100	is	5,100
102 Prizes of	50	is	5,100
141 Prizes of	30	is	4,230
203 Prizes of	20	is	4,060
334 Prizes of	15	is	5,010
6000 Prizes of	10	is	60,000
6000 Prizes of	6	is	36,000
6000 Prizes of	4	is	24,000
18889 Prizes amounting to			$180,000

Every package of 10 tickets will embrace all the terminating figures from 1 to 0—so that the holder of a package of 10 tickets, as put up by the Managers, must draw one of each of the three smallest denominations of prizes, and may draw ten other prizes.

A Package of ten Whole Tickets will cost $40 00
And must draw nett 17 00
$23 00

☞ Those who prefer adventuring for the large prizes only, can, in this way, for $23, get the Managers' certificate for Ten whole Tickets entitling the holder to all that the tickets may draw over $17, that being the amount that the Packages must draw of necessity, say

A Certificate for a Package of Ten Whole Tickets - - - - - $23 00
" " " " Ten Half do. 11 50
" " " " Ten Quarter do. 5 75

☞ All Prizes payable in CASH, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 per centum. ☜

All orders from a distance, by mail (post paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the Cash, or Prize Tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most Prompt attention, if addressed to WM. CHAMBERS, and an account of the Drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets.....$4
Halves.....2
Quarters.....1

To be had, in a great variety of numbers, at

WM. CHAMBERS' OFFICE,
Sandford & Co's Auction Store,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
January 31. 22td.

Cape Fear Bank Stock.

ON WEDNESDAY, 11th MARCH, at the Cape Fear Bank, in this town, will be sold to the highest bidder, 40 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear.

Terms at sale.

New Crop Molasses.

35 Hhds. prime bright retailing Molasses.
For sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
Feb. 9, 1835. 23 tf.

Coffee and Sugar.

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 bbls. Sugar.
Just received, and for sale by
WILLKINGS & CO.
Feb. 9, 1835. 23-tf.

Lost or Mislaid,

SOME time since, a POCKET BOOK, containing sundry Papers, among which was a Note or One Hundred and Eighty Dollars, made payable to the Subscriber, and signed by Norman McKinnon; witnessed by James H. Monk. I caution all persons against trading for said Note.

A suitable reward will be paid for the delivery of the Pocket Book and contents.

ANDERSON CLEMENTS.
Fayetteville, Feb 10 23 tf

COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.

110 Bags prime green COFFEE,
20 do. white do,
20 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
100 boxes Candles,
500 bushels Seed Oats,
200 do Irish Potatoes,
40 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
15 do. No. 1 Mullett,
2 casks fresh beat Rice, for sale by
J. G. & J H. COOK.
Fayetteville, February 10, 1835. 23 4t.

LIME.

100 CASKS Fresh, just received. For sale by
AMOS KIMBALL
January 26, 1835. 21-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
October 7, 1833

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

If we observe closely the occupations of a community; satisfied not merely with its general character and bearing, but impelled by the spirit of inquiry, we examine the dispositions of individuals and associations; their characters and influence upon society, we shall find pleasing satisfaction in a result, which gives new colouring to our knowledge of human nature, and opens a way for general improvement. In a society of different species of men, who divide their time almost equally between labour and amusement, we shall not probably fail in finding those amusements more dissimilar than their employments. Agriculture, trade, arts, literary instruction, and science, furnish the chief occupation of the busy hours of industrious men. Their sports take a wider range; including those which pleasantly arrest the attention, with a sub-useful addition of profit, and those which squander time in a monotonous manner, unfitting the mind for its usual exercise. In comparing populous communities, we can perceive that the prosperity of society depends almost as much upon the taste which dictates its pastimes, as upon the wise distribution of artisans and common labourers. Amusements indicate the character of a people, and at the same time possess a powerful influence over it—promoting or prejudicing its general welfare.—It is not surprising then, that the philanthropist and public teacher should watch with such jealous care, the minor inventions of man—struggling for the introduction of improvements, and the exclusion of pleasing vice. The present age has discovered much advancement towards perfection in the different departments of art; need we then despair that the day is far off, when improvement in our diversions will be such as to smother the licentiousness of public games, and the criminal fascination of the card table? As a relief to the cares of a busy life, literary amusement has been, and is still proposed—urged as a refined luxury for the mind—a corrector of habits, and renovator of fatigued faculties.

All branches of literature, science, topography, history, biography, and fiction, are held up to our attention. I conceive, however, that different societies are so constituted, as to receive more pleasure from the one branch than the others, or all combined. Peculiarity of location, public sentiment, or accidental neglect of one or more of these divisions of literature, may have confirmed this constitution, and rendered its observance desirable.

In our community, I have thought the study of history might be generally pursued with peculiar interest and profit. Its patriotism and social cast of character, would be beautifully developed, and, joined with the thrilling interest of its pursuits, would give new life to its pleasures, awaken a train of original ideas, and highly ornament society. History, a branch of literature that treats of men in their social, political, commercial, religious and moral relations, awakens our minds, as it arouses the feelings and recollections of our homes. Confined almost within the bounds of science, it associates as its admirers, sages and philosophers—the learned schoolman and the illiterate agriculturist. It offends not the ear of maiden delicacy, nor perverts the morals of embryon society. It is a mirror in which we behold the past—crime, folly, and calamities, exhibiting an awful warning—wisdom, piety and happiness, pointing the way for youth. Perfect only within the precincts of civilization, it ameliorates the unkind feelings of nations, and soothes the turbulent spirit of a people, united by the same common story of past time.—It is not by the fireside alone, that I would recommend its page of heart-warming incidents to be opened, or from the volume of general history exclusively, that the sweets of experimental knowledge should be extracted. Society, combined energy, and mutual assistance will cheapen information, facilitate its diffusion, and inscribe new and interesting facts, upon the pages of local history. Massachusetts has her old and venerable Historical Society, with its forty volumes of published transactions—elevating her literary reputation, and minutely informing her sons. It is but lately that the people have witnessed the spirit of this Institution, filling the mouth of its Orator* with words of new and enchaining interest. New York with her surrounding sisters has followed her example, and History acknowledges the embrace of American erudition. Virginia too has arisen, and is sifting with diligent care, the annals of her State from the rubbish of tradition. It remains for *us* to imitate—to plant the seed from which may vegetate a tree of priceless value. The literary character of North Carolina is rapidly improving, and the pride of progressing science animates the bosoms of many of her sons. A few of her citizens may even at this late period amass much that will enrich the State by its local incidents, combined with the lives of her worthiest forefathers, may accumulate much upon the enlarged page of transactions, that the volume of the common Library cannot contain.—In this manner,

"From the wreck of the past which hath perish'd,
Thus much, *we* at least may recall"

Young men, who possess the spirit of our institutions and the love of literature—who claim as ancestors, the past generation of worthy men: to you I look for that class who shall enlarge the channels of learning, and rescue the bright deeds of our History from the rust of obscurity.

MALCOM.

*Allusion to the learned and patriotic address of J. Q. Adams on the life and character of Gilbert Motier de Lafayette.

February 12, 1835.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE POST OFFICE.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the bill which has passed the Senate (unanimously) for reforming the administration of the Post Office, received its first and second reading, and was referred to the Post Office Committee.

It was a concurrence of circumstances rather remarkable, that, on the same morning, the Committee appointed by the House of Representatives in June last to examine into the affairs of the Post Office, should have brought in its Report. The Report was presented by Mr. CONNOR, the Chairman of the Committee, and, without reading, (because of its great length,) was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed. Mr. E. WHITTLESEY, on behalf of the Minority of said Committee, who, he said, had not been able to take, in all particulars, the same views as the Majority of the Committee, offered a Report on their part; which was also ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

We have not, of course, had it in our power to read any material portion of these important and voluminous documents. But, desirous to see to what conclusions the Majority of the Committee* had arrived as the result of their investigation, we turned to the last pages of their Report, and found them there stated in such frank and manly terms, as to do honor equally to the spirit and intelligence of the Committee, who have dared be honest in the teeth of party. We copy the concluding paragraphs of the Majority (that of the Minority we have not yet examined)—to which there is no occasion to ask the attention of every reader:

"The Committee, in concluding this brief analytical review of the results of a very patient and laborious investigation of the condition and proceedings of the Post Office Department, should not consider their duty as fully discharged to the House, and to the country, without frankly submitting the general conclusions, to which their minds have been brought. The few propositions which follow, and which condense these conclusions, this Committee doubt not, if examined, in a spirit of candor and impartiality, will be admitted, as just corollaries from this report.

"1st. The finances of this Department have hitherto been managed without frugality, system, intelligence, or adequate public utility. The cardinal principles of an enlightened economy have been violated. Ignorance of the real fiscal ability of the Department has long prevailed. Expenses have not been kept within the limits of income. Means have not been proportioned to the ends sought to be attained; expenditures to the benefits to be purchased. The records of the Department, in this vital particular, have not been kept with method and accuracy: for the data they furnish conduct to widely varying results. The accounts of the receipts, expenditures, and losses of the Department do not, in fact, illustrate, with certainty, the actual fiscal condition of the Department. No common test or standard appears, at any time, to have been employed to detect such casual errors as might creep in to derange the balance between receipts and expenditures; and hence the existing unfortunate excess of the latter over the former. The absence of such a test produces the effects, of incertitude and doubt, upon the mind, as to the accuracy of the conclusion which it may reach by any ordinary process of investigation; and upon the practical operations of the Department, of a perpetual liability to fall into error, without any certain mode of its detection. This evil is within the reach of legislation, and should be corrected by establishing a proper system of checks and balances.

2d. The negligent and unsystematic form of making and preserving mail contracts is such, that no human mind could comprehend the whole, and maintain in order so vast and complicated a machine as the General Post Office. The contracts are now, and have, at all times, which have fallen under the observation of the committee, been most loosely constructed. It is occasionally impossible to penetrate their obscurity; often difficult to decipher their interlineations and marginal notes; and always to be doubted whether they are so framed and executed as to be available in law. An ocular inspection of the Mail Contract Books can alone convey an adequate idea of the careless and confused state in which they are kept. Certain it is that the experience of one generation of laborers in this branch of the business of the office cannot be transmitted, through him, to another. Knowledge (if acquired) is to be obtained rather from those who keep the books, than the books themselves; and the consequence is that the loss of the book keeper is the extinction of all certain light.

"The Head of the Department can alone apply the corrective to this evil.

"3d. The mode of preparing advertisements for mail contracts has practically inverted the ends of the law, which enjoined it. The law designed it as a great safeguard against fraud and imposition, by bringing the salutary principle of competition into active and beneficial operation. The usage of the Department, in conjunction with the highly reprehensible practice of receiving amalgamated bids, has frustrated the wisdom of this precaution, and rendered the system of lettings, in regard to the more important routes, little more than an empty form or bitter mockery.

"The interposition of the legislative power is, in the opinion of the Committee, unnecessary in this instance, as they deem the existing enactments adequate to their object.

"4th. The practice of granting extra allowances has, at various dates in the history of this Department, run into wild excess; some illegitimate, and therefore without an apology; and others legitimate, but very questionable as to their expediency. To this source may be ascribed, without hazard of error, much of the embarrassment of the Department; and, in whatever aspect this committee has had opportunity to examine it, it strikes them that its practical operation has been fraught with much more of evil than of good. Among its other achievements, it has signalized most eminently the too ready faith and too loose business-method of the Department. The letter of a contractor, suggesting an improvement and soliciting an extra allowance, not unfrequently has served the double office of an authority for the grant, and of a record of its existence. Some dark corner of a contract, or loose scrap of paper, is commonly the only official evidence of the order for large disbursements of money, under the name of extra allowances. It is a puzzling problem to decide, whether this discretionary power, throughout its whole existence, has done more mischief in the character of imposter upon the Department, or seducer to contractors. It has, doubtless, been an evil-doer, in both guises.

"The committee have not deemed it within the scope of their authority to prepare a bill. This duty comes within the province of a Standing Committee of the House.

"The committee, in surveying the wide field of their labors, regret only that their reward had not been discoveries of a more pleasing character. They had hoped that their researches would have brought to light the fruits of an enlightened and well directed labor, instead of proofs of error and neglect. But they have finished the task assigned them with an honest purpose and to the best of their ability. It remains for Congress to give a more perfect organization to this Department; and, for those who administer it, to bring to its renovation the most efficient and persevering application of practical talent and business-like habit, with a general and vigilant personal superintendence."

THE POST OFFICE REPORTS.

We have had, since our last, an opportunity of looking over the Report of the Minority of the Post Office Committee.

Notwithstanding the extent and enormity of the disclosures made by the Committee, it appears that there is much yet to be told, if the facts could be fully arrived at. Thus, the Minority say, in the outset of their Report: "It is doing no injustice to the Department to say that they received no voluntary aid from any of its officers. What they have been able to find out they know; and, from what is known, it may be inferred that *much remains to be known.*"

The Report of the Minority further states: "It will be apparent, from the records of the Committee, that from an early day of their session, there was a majority and minority. The minority do not claim any thing for themselves that they do not accord to the majority. They disclaim all party views, in entering upon, or conducting the examination on their part, and shall give full credit to a similar disclaimer on the part of the majority. The fact, however, is mentioned, as accounting, in some degree, for the mode of bringing forward the examination; the prolixity and irrelevancy of portions of the testimony, and the manner in which it was taken. The minority believed it to be their duty to go forward, and examine into the proceedings of the Department, to see whether they were right or wrong. The majority were of opinion that it was not required to search for abuses, but to examine only where probable cause was alleged. This would, in fact, have limited the examination to abuses already discovered. The effect of this difference of opinion will be seen to have relation to the calls on the Department for information, and to the production of witnesses."

It appears, further, that the neglect of the Department to answer interrogatories, absolutely defeated, to a certain extent, the object of the inquiry instituted by the House of Representatives. Thus says the Minority Report: "It is but justice to themselves to state, the Minority are not responsible for the course the examination has taken (the direction of which was beyond their control) or, that so little has been done, and so much has been left undone—they do not say which ought to have been, but which could not be done, on account of *the neglect of the Department to answer the Resolutions of the Committee.*"

The close of the Report, (the entire of which fills 311 manuscript pages) we copy entire, because it concludes with a suggestion, the significance of which will not be lost upon our readers:

"The minority have now presented to the House an account of the investigations they have been enabled to make. Many important subjects other than mail contracts and extra allowances, remain to be examined, particularly the incidental accounts of the Department, and of Post Offices, and the most important of all, the pecuniary condition of the Department.

"The Committee were not authorized to report by bill, or to propose any course for the action of the House, much less would the Minority feel themselves warranted in offering an opinion as to what that course should be—whether to revise the post office laws alone—or to exercise the Constitutional power of the House as the grand inquest of the Nation."

*The Committee consisted of Messrs. CONNOR, STODDERT, E. WHITTLESEY, H. EVERETT, BEARDSLEY, WATMOUGH, and HAWES.

From "The Appeal" a new Paper lately established in Washington City, to advocate the claims of Judge White to the Presidency.

The object of this paper and of those upon whom it relies for support, is to *appeal* to the people from the dictation of the Baltimore convention. No one doubts what the object and end of that assembly will be. The people have nominated HUGH L. WHITE, of Tennessee, as a candidate for the Presidency. The office-holders have long placed another individual in training; the purpose of the Baltimore convention is to put him in nomination. We are sensible that all who refuse to endorse this nomination will be condemned, and it is as distinctly understood that its early meeting is intended to overrule the nomination made by the people. "The Appeal" takes issue in advance. It will call upon the people to rally in defence of their dearest interests. It would arouse their dormant energies, and call them forth to defend the public liberty.

We are opposed to Mr. Van Buren on the ground that the tendency of the New York school of politics is to divide the whole community into nearly equal and violent contending factions—the emoluments of office are held as "spoils of victory," distributed as the reward of party prostitution. Such a state of things is incompatible with enlightened liberty. A large, and often the most virtuous, the most enlightened, the most patriotic portion of society is virtually proscribed—to them the rights of citizenship are almost denied; this is incompatible with the spirit of our free institutions, with that elevated sentiment inculcated by Gen. Jackson's recommendation to Mr. Monroe, advising him as to the course of his administration. To elect Mr. Van Buren will be to keep alive the bitterness of party rancour, which is already subjecting us to reproach in foreign nations.

Mr. Van Buren's most heated partisans admit that Judge White is an orthodox Republican. That he has every claim upon the Republican party; with qualifications suited for any station in the gift of the people, and have more than hinted that he ought to run as a candidate for the Vice President on the Van Buren ticket.

This being admitted, we hold that it is incumbent on the dominant party, in the selection of a candidate for this high office, to regard the honest prejudices of the minority; we should always bear in mind that they are American citizens, and that the government should be so administered as to secure the rights, and promote the happiness of all its members.

From the same.

Hugh Lawson White.—A few months ago the name of this distinguished citizen, when associated with the office of President, was breathed only in mysterious whispers; now however, it swells every day louder and louder on the ear, and is echoed and re-echoed from the south to the far west!—that doubt (which the pretended friends of our party have disseminated with so much industry) "*whether Judge White would permit himself to be run*" no longer exists! Like that incorruptible patriot Jackson whose firm and staunch friend he has ever been from the log cabin in Tennessee to the *White House* in Washington, he holds '*that such a station as that of President is neither to be sought nor declined*, a sentiment worthy of a patriot of exalted mind and pure republican principles.—Yes, Judge White is in the hands of the people, and they have unfurled the *White banner*, which has already caught the breeze and streams gallantly over the constitution and the laws.—The thousands that flock to it afford incontrovertible proof that the elective franchise will be sustained in its purity, alike untrammelled by conventions, and untainted by official combinations.

The late Judge Dooly of Georgia, was remarkable for his wit, as well as for other talents.

At one place where he attended Court, he was not well pleased with his entertainment at the tavern. On the first day of the Court, a hog—under the name of a pig—had been cooked whole and laid on the table. No person attacked it.—It was brought the next day, and the next, and treated with the same respect; and it was on the table on the day on which the Court adjourned. As the party finished their dinner, Judge Dooly rose from the table and in a solemn manner addressed the Clerk. "Mr. Clerk," said he "dismiss that hog upon his recognizance until the first day of the next Court. He has attended so faithfully during the present term, that I don't think it will be necessary to take any security."

At another tavern at which the Judge boarded, there was much complaint among the lawyers and their boarders that the victuals were not prepared in a cleanly manner. Judge Dooly took the landlord to one side and said he had something to communicate to him that might be of advantage to his house. "It relates," says he, "to your table. If you would have the dirt on one plate and the victuals on another, and let your guests mix it to suit themselves, according to their different tastes, it would be a decided improvement in the entertainment."

Augusta Chronicle.

From the Charleston Mercury.

CALAMITOUS FIRE.

Destruction of St. Philip's Church.—At about one o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a brothel at the corner of State and Lingard streets, and increased with tremendous rapidity.—There being a brisk wind at the time from North West, in a very few minutes ten or twelve buildings upon State and Lingard streets were in flames, which spread towards the West and South, along and across Lingard and Amen streets to Church street, which they threatened for some time to cross, in which event it is probable that they would have traversed the whole breadth of the city to Ashley River. This was prevented by the exertions of the Firemen, and the blowing up of a large wooden Building, belonging to Dr. Johnson. At this time, with the exception of three or four buildings at the corner of Lingard and Church, Mr. Aiken's range of brick buildings, at the corner of Church and Market streets, and four or five Brick Houses on State street, all of which were finally saved, every thing on the two squares between Market and Amen, and Church and State Streets was either burned or beyond the hope of being saved—and while the fire was spreading southwardly in the rear of Mr. Lindsey's stables, it was discovered that the dome of the steeple of "the Old Church," St. Philip's, on which a spark had fallen was beginning to blaze. Either from a false confidence, or some other cause, it appears that the proper measures for the preservation of this remarkable and beautiful edifice had been neglected. There was no person on the roof of the Cupola, as it was presumed by most spectators that there must, as there ought to have been, to prevent its being kindled by falling sparks, and when the fire had made some head, and there were attempts to get at it, these were rendered futile by the dense smoke which filled the interior of the steeple. We had the mortification therefore of beholding the domes burn slowly downwards, and then fall in with a crash which was succeeded by a magnificient burst of fire from the tower, which continued for more than an hour to send up volumes of flame like the crater of a volcano, until at last the body of the Church and the whole roof kindled at once, and the destruction was complete.

At daylight, except that the interior of St. Philip's was still blazing, the fire was over.—We have never witnessed, on any occurrence at all similar, such deep and general regret as prevails among our citizens at the destruction of the venerable and beautiful pile of St. Philip's. Unsurpassed in architectural beauty by any edifice in the Union, it had stood from 1723, one hundred and twelve years—was dear to the affections and pride of every native of the city—and its antique walls and arches were richly crowded with monuments that carried the mind far back into our revolutionary and colonial history. Every one felt in its fall, that a link was harshly sundered in the chain of his cherished associations—and we have seen more than one among the old and the young who have wept over the noble ruin. While the domes were wrapped in flames, and the tower and portico and entire west front stood out in brilliant relief against the black clouds of smoke to the east, every minute angle and indentation of the carved work showing with a distinctness that the broadest sunshine could not have imparted, the exquisite symmetry of the building was never more manifest, and it has never before been our lot to behold a scene of such melancholy magnificence.

As nearly as we could compute the loss from a view of the ruins, there have been, in all, between 60 and 80 buildings destroyed. The loss we regret to say, has fallen chiefly upon very poor persons; the Church and Mr. Lindsey's stables were the only buildings of considerable value. The unfortunate fruit merchants along Market st., who were burnt out in the last great fire, are again among the sufferers, having lost nearly every thing.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4.

Scandalous Outrage.—We feel grieved and mortified, as citizens of Louisiana, to be under the necessity of recording an act of violence, which we think disgraceful to our society and State. With the original causes of the affair we have nothing to do. The facts which we are bound to give to the public are simply as follows:—

Yesterday morning, about the hour that the House of Representatives were to be called to order, the Speaker, Mr. Alree Labranche, entered the Hall, when he was assailed by John R. Grymes, Esq. who raised his cane to strike him. Mr. Labranche, to defend himself drew a small pocket pistol, which he discharged at his assailant without effect. Mr. Grymes thereupon drew from his bosom a horse Pistol, which he levelled at Mr. Labranche and fired. The Pistol proved to have been loaded with a ball and buckshot. The ball passed between two Members, grazed the forehead of Mr. C. Lavergne, a Member, and entered the wall of the hall. Two of the buckshot took effect, and were lodged in the arm and hand of Mr. Labranche.

These are all the details of the affair necessary to make it perfectly understood. It is in itself an outrage the most unpardonable; for whatever may have been Mr. Grymes's cause of grievance, he cannot, by any argument or pretext, excuse himself in having entered the Legislative hall to attack one of its members, the Speaker, with pistols, thus showing a disrepect to that whole body—to the State, indeed—and endangering the lives of other persons disconnected with the affair.

The House, with a proper spirit, appointed by Resolution a committee to report this day upon the steps to be taken to punish this scandalous breach of privilege, after which they adjourned.

Another Affray.—We are again under the necessity of recording another of those acts of violence which are a disgrace to our city. Yesterday morning, as we have learned the facts, a Mr. Daussat made an assault with a cane upon Mr. Samuel Knox, in Camp-st.; Knox took the cane from his assailant, and with it beat him, and while so doing, Daussat drew a pistol, which he discharged at Knox. The ball took effect, passing through the neck of Knox. The wound is considered dangerous.

The assailant, Daussat was immediately arrested.—*Ibid.*

A Good Hit.—A Mr. Gray inquired of a negro servant what color he believed the devil was. "Why," replied the African, "the white men tell us he is black. We say he is white. But from his long age, I guess Old Nick must be *gray*."

FOREIGN.

New York, February 14.

Our papers by the Brittania are this moment received. Liverpool dates of Saturday, 10th, (the ship sailed on the 11th) London of the evening of the 9th, and Paris of the 7th instant. The President's Message had NOT reached either London or Paris at the above dates. It was received in Liverpool on the evening of the 9th; and the Liverpool Journal of the 10th thus comments on it:

At a late hour last night we received the Message of the President of the United States of America. Of this very important and interesting document we have made a full abstract. The reader will perceive that, at last, after repeated instances of bad faith on the part of Louis Phillip and his ministers towards America, the President has been compelled to speak out. He distinctly threatens reprisals, and our private letters from New York state that, in unequivocal terms, he had threatened to resign if the Congress did not support him. The only point at issue seems to be *when* letters of marque and reprisals against France shall be issued. The cause of the dispute is detailed in our analysis of the Message. There is no empty threat against France, for America is by far the greatest maritime power; the Navy of the United States, at this moment, consisting of 45 ships of war, and materials in readiness to give instant birth to 25 more.

The elections for the new Parliament occupy all attention and interest in England. The annexed paragraph of gratulation from the Courier of the 9th, shows a strong anticipation that the *Tories* would be defeated. The same paper publishes a list of members known to be chosen, which gives one hundred and thirty-eight Reformers, 100 Tories. The House consists of more than 500 members. so that from that statement nothing very decisive is to be inferred.

From the London Courier of Jan. 9.

The Metropolitan Districts have set a glorious example, and it is now ascertained that of the whole sixteen members they send to Parliament, not one will support the present Ministers.

There is nothing of material interest from the Continent.

Lord Sandon and *Mr. Ewart*, a Tory and a Whig, are re-elected for Liverpool.

The elections are going on in the right way. The excellent example set by the city of London will be followed by the majority of popular constituencies, and the first which has imitated the example is Portsmouth. The two reformers, Mr. Carter and Mr. F. Baring have been returned for that borough, though opposed by all the official influence of a Lord of the Admiralty.—At Lincoln, Mr. E. L Bulwer, who has taken probably a more prominent part than any other man in resisting the present Ministers—who from the first declared open hostility to them, and against whom all the efforts of the Tories have been conspicuously directed—has triumphed.—The intelligent and rival literary representative of the opposite party, Mr. D'Israeli, has, however, been defeated at Wycombe. *Courier, 8th.*

The only item of any interest about the French Chamber, is the following, as tending to show, that Ministers had lost ground therein:

The Paris papers continue their remarks on the result of the debate relative to the grant for the construction of a temporary Chamber of Peers. The conclusion drawn from that result by the majority of them (for it must be remembered that there are only three papers in Paris wholly devoted to the Government) is, that Ministers have lost ground considerably in the Chamber since the vote of confidence passed in their favor.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—Jan. 9.

Upon the announcement of the stock at the close of the year, the demand for cotton became more general, and prices rather advanced, but during the whole of the present week buyers have appeared little disposed to purchase, and the market closes without any spirit. The Surats offered by public auction this day went off without any change in prices from the last public sale, but rather lower than the business transacted by private contract. The sales since the 1st inst, including 1500 American taken on speculation, amount to 16,700 bags. Import 3624 bags.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JAN. 5

The business done in Cotton in the early part of the week was very trivial: but since the accounts of the stock remaining on the 31st Dec. have been made up there has been more disposition to purchase, and within the last three days, sales have been effected to the extent of 8000 bags at an advance on American of ¼d, and on Brazil of ½d per lb. The total import of Cotton into Liverpool in 1834, was 838,260 bales, against 841,270 bales in 1833, and in the Kingdom the supply has been 944,600 bales against 927,000 bales in 1833. The deliveries for consumption in 1834 are estimated at 891,600 bales, or about 17,150 bales per week; last year the weekly consumption was computed to be 17,030 bales, and the stocks remaining in the ports at the close of 1834, are estimated as follows, viz:

	Liverpool	London	Clyde	Total.
American	105,940	630	11,400	117,970
Brazil	9,720	1,370	680	11,770
Demarara	240	60	170	470
West India, &c.	4,780	380	180	5,310
Egyptian	1,120	60	..	1,180
East India	25,510	25,800	1,500	48,830
Total in 1834,	145,310	26,300	13,950	185,560
Total in 1833,	180,870	25,250	9,127	215,247

The sales on Saturday were 3,000 bags, and today, 1,500: and an advance of ¼d per lb. has been obtained on the prices of Friday.

Avarice.—An old bachelor possessed of a fortune of $50,000, meeting a friend one day, began to harangue very learnedly upon the detestable sin of avarice, and gave the following instance of it.

"About three years ago," said he, "by a very odd accident, I fell into a well and was absolutely within a very few minutes of perishing before I could prevail upon an unconscienable dog of a laborer who happened to be within the hearing of my cries, to help me out for a shilling. The fellow was so rapacious as to insist upon having 25 cents, for about a quarter of an hour, and I verily believe he would not have abated me a single farthing if he had not seen me at the last gasp, and I determined rather to die than to submit to his extortion."

Female hair dressers are recommended in the Philadelphia papers for ladies. The pleasantest shave I ever had was from a pretty barberess, in France; but it was dangerous. "If you look at me so attentively I shall cut you—shut your eyes." At Sag Harbor the best barber in the town some years ago was a woman.—*Noah.*

INSTRUCTORS—INSTRUCTED.

The People are moving.—Meetings of the People have been held in Chowan and Tyrrell counties, censuring the conduct of the majority in the Legislature for passing the Resolutions of instruction to Mr. Mangum; and requesting that gentleman not to resign.

CHOWAN RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina at their last session of '34—'35, have taken it upon themselves to pass certain resolutions instructing Willie P. Mangum, Senator in Congress from this State, to vote for expunging from the records of the Senate of the United States the resolutions declaring "that the President in his late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the laws and constitution, but in derogation of both."

Be it therefore Resolved, That we, a portion of the citizens of Chowan do highly approve the course hitherto pursued by Senator Mangum, and do request him to pay no attention to the direction given him by the late General Assembly of the State of North Carolina relative to the aforementioned vote.

Resolved, That we do highly disapprove of said proceedings on the part of the Assembly, and do pledge ourselves not to support for any office whatever, any member of that body, who lent his aid in the passage of the resolutions referred to.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be forwarded to Senators Mangum and Brown, expressing to the former our approval and to the latter our entire disapproval of his course.

TYRRELL RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas all political power in this State is vested in and derived from the people only, and the people only have the unquestioned right to control and direct their public agents, and any attempt to exercise this power by any other tribunal is sheer usurpation on the rights of the people; and whereas it is the duty of the people when their rights have been invaded, peacefully to assemble together and protest against such assumption of powers—assert their own rights and prerogatives, and endeavor to arouse their fellow citizens throughout the State to a sense of their danger and duty;

Resolved, Therefore, that the Legislature of this State, at its past session, in asserting and exercising the power of instructing the Senators of this State in the Congress of the United States, were guilty of usurpation and a glaring violation of the rights of the people.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress are not the representatives of the Legislature of the State, but the representatives of the sovereignty of the State of North Carolina, and that consequently, the Legislature have neither the inherent, constituent, nor constitutional right to instruct our Senators.

Resolved, That the Political Resolutions passed at the last session of the General Assembly of this State, instructing Hon. Willie P. Mangum to vote for expunging the Resolution of censure passed at the last session of the Senate of the United States upon the conduct of the President in removing the deposites of the Government, was a disreputable and ignoble demand on the part of the Legislature—calling upon an honorable man to do a disreputable and ignoble act, and if tamely acquiesced in by the people would be a lasting stain upon the pride and glory of our ancient commonwealth.

Resolved, That the Hon. Willie P. Mangum *did not* misrepresent the interests and views of the people of this State in *daring* to oppose the President's unauthorised claim over the public treasure of the country.

Resolved, That for the patriotic efforts of our worthy Senator in maintaining and defending the rights of the people against misrule and usurpation, we will use all honorable means to sustain and protect him from the Guillotine of the "avenger of the people."

Resolved, That though a large portion of the people of this county were the original, cordial, and honest supporters of Andrew Jackson, yet they disclaim being the vassals of any man, and spurn and repel with indignation the unhallowed attempts of the President to designate and dictate to the free people of these United States, who shall be his successor in office.

Resolved, That believing a crisis has arrived in the history of our affairs big with the fate of freedom, and believing that the liberties and union of the people of this Confederacy chiefly depend upon a vigilant and faithful adherence to principle and the constitution, therefore resolved finally, that we will not commit ourselves at this time in favor of either of the present aspirants for the Presidency, but in the coming contest we will studiously endeavor so to direct our course as to preserve those principles which are dear to Republicans—dear to freemen, and upon the establishing of which depends the perpetuity of our sacred union, and the happiness and liberty of the people.

Office-Holders' Convention.—One of the *Wire-Workers*, we observe, has issued a proclamation, which appears in the last Warrenton Reporter, calling on the "Republicans of the county of Warren," *alias* the *Van Buren* men, to meet at the Court House in that county, on the second day of February Court, "to consider the propriety of sending a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and of appointing suitable persons to meet such others as may be appointed by the other counties of *that* Electoral District to select such delegate." This movement fulfils our prediction exactly; and (mark what we say! every county, where a *handfull* of Van Buren men can be raked together, will soon *follow suit*. Delegates will thus be sent to the Convention by a few idle "street politicians, who wear the collar," and it will be pompously announced by their "organ" as the voice of "the Democracy of the State;" and all the people will be required to yield to them "*their ready obedience.*"

☞Freemen of North Carolina! are you prepared to bend your necks to the yoke?

Raleigh Star.

Humbugs of the Day.—Colonel Benton; Colonel Crockett; the Chinese Lady; the Wandering Piper; the Baltimore Van Buren Convention; the Jackson extinguishment of the National debt; Jackson reform; Gold currency; the French *War*; the resignation of the Rev. Obadiah Brown; the Assassination-Conspiracy and Letters; the Experiment, half the new systems, new societies, new remedies; more than half the new magazines, novels and verses; not a few of the dramatic stars, old and young; most of the Washington correspondence of the newspapers; all the Washington Globe, a goodly part of the Telegraph; and a multitude of other matters far too tedious to be enumerated on the present occasion.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Two elegant dwelling houses, Nos. 614 and 616, Broadway, in the city of New York, were sold on the 19th inst. one for $27,000 & the other for $30,000.

BRANCHING THE U. S. MINT.

We are indebted to the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, of the U. S. Senate, for a bill which was presented in the House of Representatives on the 10th inst. by a select committee, of which Col. Benton is a member, to provide for branching the U. S. Mint to the South. It proposes the following branches, viz:

One branch at the city of *New Orleans*, for the coinage of gold and silver; one branch at the town of CHARLOTTE, in the State of North Carolina, for the coinage of gold only; and one branch at or near *Dahlohnega*, in Lumpkin county, in the State of Georgia, also for the coinage of guld only. And for the expenses to be incurred in establishing these branches, the following sums of money are proposed to be appropriated: For the branch at New Orleans, $100,000; for that at Charlotte, $50,0000; and for that at Dahlohnega, $50,000.

For the management of the business of these branches, the following officers to be appointed by the President and Senate. One superintendent, one Treasurer, one assayer, one chief coiner, one melter, and one refiner,—the superintendent to appoint and employ as many clerks, workmen and servants as may be provided by law; the salaries and wages of all whom, are left blank in the bill,—but to meet these expenses, there are to be appropriated, $35,000 for the branch at New Orleans, and $15,000 for the branch at Charlotte and Dahlohnega. The officers to give bond for the faithful performance of their trust: the general direction of the business of the branches to be under the control of the Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, subject to the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury; parcels of the coinage of each branch to be occasionally transmitted to the principal Mint at Philadelphia, to be subjected to such assays and tests as the Director may cause to be made, for the purpose of preserving uniformity of weight, form and fineness in the coins stamped at each place.—*Ral. Stand.*

Hostilities at Washington.—The correspondent of Mr. Hudson's new Reading and News Room, writes from Washington, on Thursday, that Mr. *Jarvis* and Mr. *Smith*, both Jackson representatives from Maine, are in a snarl. Mr. *Jarvis* challenged Mr. *Smith*, Mr. Lytle of Ohio, bearing the challenge; Mr. Smith returned an abusive reply to Mr. Jarvis, refusing to consider him as *a gentleman!* therefore, according to Washton chivalry, Mr. *Lytle* challenged the man who did not think his principal a gentleman. Mr. Smith again demurred, on the ground, that he had no quarrel with Mr. Lytle, and so the matter rest; meanwhile, Mr. Jarvis is preparing the usual posting history of the quarrel, &c.

An exchange of hostile notes between two other members of Congress, is also spoken of. No names are given.

New York American.

Commerce with France.—It is wise to look before we leap, to count the cost of a war before we rush into it. A communication we publish from the Journal of Commerce, will assist our readers in the last process. A letter from the Baltimore American, of which we also insert an extract, seems to look, if authentic, as though our Government apprehended that France might take the initiative of hostilities.

We do not ourselves think this probable, but if she should, it would overwhelm the commerce, and especially the Insurance Companies of this country with ruin. One single company, for instance, in this city, has insurance on property afloat to the amount of *twenty millions of dollars!* two-thirds of which, at least, would, in the event of instant hostilities, be captured or destroyed.

Let us then pause and prepare—let us not act rashly, to repent at leisure.

N. Y. American.

Riot in Cincinnati.—We regret to learn by the Cincinnati Journal, that a serious riot occurred in that city a short time since, on the occasion of the consecration of a Catholic Chapel. It appears that Dr. Alexander Duncan, (a member of the Ohio Senate,) happened to be standing in the street through which the procession passed, and not aware that the rules of their church require every person to uncover his head in the presence of the bishop on such occasions, he neglected to take off his hat. On the arrival of the procession where he stood, he was requested to uncover his head immediately. He replied, that he was in a public street, and that how much soever he respected the forms and ceremonies of the Catholic religion, it ill comported with his dignity as an American citizen to do homage to any man. On saying this, he was immediately surrounded by a large number of those in the procession, his hat forcibly torn from his head, his clothes torn, and himself beat in a most shocking manner. Several other persons who had the hardihood to stand in the presence of a foreign bishop with their hats on, shared the same fate with Dr. Duncan. By the accounts in the papers, there was a good deal of excitement on the subject, and fears were entertained that another Charlestown scrape would be the result. It is extremely unpleasant, as the conductor of a press, to record such scenes as these, as occurring in the United States.—The Catholics who have emigrated to this country are very numerous. They enjoy all the benefits of our free institutions. The liberty of speech, of the press, and of conscience, is guaranteed to them by the Constitution of our Government—and there is no necessity of resorting to violence as a means of promulgating their religion. It is too late in the day to *command* American Citizens to take off their hats to the agents of the Pope of Rome. We are naturally a peaceable, unoffending people. We are willing that all should act and think as they please on matters of religion, and we *demand* the same privilege.—*New York paper.*

A Memorial to Congress is on foot in Salem, Massachusetts, and a similar one is spoken of from the Merchants of Boston, suggesting the prompt adoption of *a provisional Non-intercourse* with France, to take effect when the President shall be satisfied that the Indemnity Treaty will not be fully executed on the part of that Nation. This measure seems to be proposed as *an alternative* to warlike measures, of which, very lately, an apprehension seems to have strangely gone abroad from this city; for the Memorialists say, that they would deprecate hostilities as *the greatest possible evil* that could afflict our country, and they strongly recommend the measure they propose, "as certain to produce a better result, and in a much shorter time, than the most brilliant triumphs of the most successful war."

We fully concur in the opinion of the Eastern merchants that commercial restrictions are preferable to hostilities. War, however, there is less immediate cause to apprehend, now, than there was two months ago. The Senate report and vote settled the question for the present. As for the non-intercourse suggested, it is a measure to which we do not feel particularly partial; and very sure we are that, were we the Congress, we could not be brought to consent to a *contingent* non-intercourse in this case, any more than to *a contingent war* in any case. We are averse to all such questionable remedies. Whatever is to be done, let it be done positively, manfully, without reservation.

We do not see that either the dignity of the nation—we choose the term *dignity* in preference to the abused term *honor* as it has been applied in this case—or the interest of the claimants will suffer by Congress terminating the present session without any action whatever upon this subject. The case is not one which, in its present stage, would justify *hostile* measures. By the time Congress again assemble, should the French Government still refuse to do us right, we shall be as ready as any one to propose or approve such measures, of a *commercial* nature, as shall indemnify us for the wrong, and make France feel the effects of her own recusance, where she will feel it most sensibly, in her agricultural and manufacturing interests.—*Nat. Int.*

FROM THE NEW YORK JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.

The new Senate.—There remain but three vacancies to be filled in the U. S. Senate, as it will be constituted after the 3d of March next, viz: one in Rhode Island, one in Tennessee, and one in Mississippi. With these exceptions, the Senate will be composed as follows:

MAINE.	NORTH CAROLINA.
Ether Shepley,	Willie P. Mangum,†
John Ruggles,	Bedford Brown.
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	SOUTH CAROLINA.
Isaac Hill,	*Wm. C. Preston,*
Henry Hubbard.	*John C. Calhoun.*
MASSACHUSETTS.	GEORGIA.
Daniel Webster,	Alfred Cuthbert,
John Davis.	John P. King.
RHODE ISLAND.	KENTUCKY.
Asher Robbins,	*Henry Clay,*
One vacancy.	*John J. Crittenden.*
CONNECTICUT.	TENNESSEE.
Gideon Tomlinson,	Felix Grundy,
Nathan Smith,	One vacancy.
VERMONT.	OHIO.
Samuel Prentiss,	*Thomas Ewing,*
Benjamin Swift.	Thomas Morris.
NEW YORK.	LOUISIANA.
Silas Wright, Jr.	*Alexander Porter,*
Nath'l P. Talmadge.	Charles Gayarre.
NEW JERSEY.	INDIANA.
Samuel L. Southard,	*Wm. Hendricks,*
Garret D. Wall.	John Tipton.
PENNSYLVANIA.	MISSISSIPPI.
James Buchanan,	*John Black,*
Samuel McKean.	One vacancy.
DELAWARE.	ILLINOIS.
Arnold Naudain,	Elias K. Kane,
John M. Clayton.	John M. Robinson.
MARYLAND.	ALABAMA.
Robert H. Goldsborough,	William R. King,
Joseph Kent.	Gabriel Moore,†
VIRGINIA.	MISSOURI.
John Tyler,	Lewis F. Linn,
Benj. W. Leigh.	Thomas H. Benton.

Those whose names are printed in italics, are Whigs. The rest Jackson, except the two marked†, who, under the influence and instructions of Jackson Legislatures, may be classed as doubtful. The result then is:

Whigs,	22
Jackson,	21
Doubtful,	2
Vacancies,	3
Total,	48

There is little doubt of the election of Jackson Senators in Tennessee and Mississippi. In Rhode Island the probability is in favor of the Whigs. In order to give the Whigs a majority, they must have the two members whom we have classed as doubtful, and also the member to be elected from Rhode Island. If either of these three should prove to be a Jackson man, the casting vote of the Vice President will give the same character to the Senate.

The Assassin.—Drs. Causin and Seawell of Washington, after a long examination of Lawrence who attempted to shoot the President, have pronounced him insane. They at first made their report of the conversation, without accompanying it with their opinion—thinking it unnecessary: the Globe nevertheless infers the man's *sanity* from the report, though the man said that had he killed the President "the *European powers* would have protected him; that his brotherinlaw *Redfern was in league with the President*, to deprive him of business; that he has a right to the crown of England; that the President is his mere clerk; and that he thinks Col. Benton highly talented!—The Physicians being called upon by the *Intelligencer* for *their opinion*, say "that this unfortunate man is laboring under extensive mental hallucination upon some subjects."

Charleston Mercury.

'Do you like novels!' said a Miss Languish to her up country lover.

'I can't say,' answered he, 'for I never ate any; but I tell you what, I'm tremendous at a young 'possum!'—*Balt. Visiter.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

THE SENATE.

The reflection forces itself upon the mind after the first impression from the perusal of the Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives on the abuses of the Post Office, that it is a complete and unequivocal acknowledgment, by the friends of the administration, of all, and more than all, the corruptions and abuses first brought to light some eight or nine months ago, by the Senate's committee. This acknowledgment has been wrung from them by the power of testimony which they have not been able to resist, being too honest to report falsely on a matter which admitted of no doubt. The committee was originally instituted, it was supposed, by way of counterpoise to the Senate committee on the same subject. They came to their task (the majority of it) with dispositions favorable to the Department—they had given credit, probably, to statements in its favor which they hoped to have found true: to a late period, they would appear, from the divisions upon questions raised in the committee, to have cherished the hope, and to have been disposed to screen the Post Office from as much as possible of the censure which had been cast upon it by the last year's Report of the Senate committee. Towards the close of the investigation, however, that hope seems to have failed them. A conviction of the truth came over them, and the obligations of honor triumphed over the feelings of party. They have, in their conclusions at least, done justice to the subject, in terms too explicit to be either misunderstood or misinterpreted.

We have not at hand to refer to, nor if we had would we soil our pages by here quoting the foul and base libels upon the Senate and its Committee, poured out last summer in continuous streams from the sources controlled by the Post Office and Kitchen Cabinet influence, through all the conduits of Executive patronage. They cannot be forgotten. The vocabulary of our language was ransacked for terms of opprobrium to be lavished upon the Committee, and especially upon the able and worthy leader of it (not the Chairman,) whose firmness and severance in this investigation, entitling him to the thanks of the People, have at least been crowned by the involuntary but full assent and concurrence, of his political opponents, in all that he has ever asserted or surmized concerning the abuses in the Post Office.

Happily, there has been one branch of the Government, exempt by its organization from the influence of the "Spoils" system of Government; which could neither be seduced by the lures of patronage, or awed by the terrors of denunciation. The SENATE has steadily and steadily pursued its course, and its very adversaries are obliged to acknowledge the justice of its censures, and concur in the necessity of a reform. Happily, that body, also, whatever may be the business which sometimes mingles in its discussions, there abides a sense of right, which even party organization cannot so far control as to render wholly subservient. Of the honorable trait of character in that body we have had, at this Session—not to go beyond it—two admirable illustrations. The first was in the case of the statesman-like and truly American Report on the French question, on which occasion the Senate unanimously dissented from the belligerent recommendation of the Executive; the other in the case of the Post Office, for the reform of the administration of which they, with the *same unanimity*, passed a bill (now before the House of Representatives) which, by its inhibitory clauses, recognizes and reprobates the abuses and mal-practices that have flowed from the conversion of it into an instrument of rewards and punishments and a medium of political corruption. It is by reference to such votes as these—votes which stand out in glorious relief on the bulletins of the Senate—that we repeat to ourselves, with more than usual exultation of feeling, the exclamation of the Orator MAGNA VIS EST, MAGNUM NOMEN, UNUM IDEM SENTIENTIS SENATUS.

We trust that the Reform of crying abuses, which the Senate has begun, by the passage of the Post Office Bill, will receive the unanimous assent also of the House of Representatives; and that we shall have the pleasure of being able, in regard to this measure, to apply to that body as well as to the other branch of Congress the exclamation of Cicero, (freely translated) Great is the power, and powerful the name, of a Senate that thinks and acts as one man!

There is little prospect at present, of the two branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, agreeing in the election of a Senator to Congress. On Tuesday the Senate again made choice on its part of Mr. Adams. The votes stood, for Mr. Adams, 25, Governor Davis 11, Wm. Baylies 3.

Nat. Int.

Extract of a letter received in Charleston, dated

NEW YORK, FEB. 10

The late news from Washington caused a good deal of sensation and even some alarm here; we think it prudent to be on the reserve in shipments to France. The owners of the Havre Packet of 24th, refuse to engage Freight by her to-day. The underwriters also may take the alarm, and we would advise you not to be interested in any shipments to France!

Davy Crockett's Last.—The Colonel was present at the splendid route lately given by Gen. Green, at Washington, and was induced to dance, or rather to attempt to dance in a quadrille. The figure was intricate, and the Colonel got off the trail. Turning to his partner—a laughing, fun-loving girl, he apologized for his error, and remarked, with characteristic drollery of expression, that he was not much educated in dancing, although he could stand up to the plain work mighty persendicular, "but," continued he "when you come to put in the *scientific* lick I squat."—*Boston Transcript.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 24, 1835.

We are requested by a Physician to call attention to the decayed vegetation produced by the late severe weather. He speaks particularly of the cabbage, which produces such a stench as cannot fail to have met the olfactories of the passer by. We are informed that nothing is more injurious to health. If individuals will not take the trouble to remove them, would it not be well for the Commissioners to see to it?

We are indebted to the Hon. Willie P. Mangum for a copy of both the Reports of the Senate's Committee on the Post Office, together with the Documents accompanying. They make a volume of 363 pages: and may be seen by any who wish, at this office.

Mississippi.—The Legislature has adjourned to the 1st Monday in January next, without electing a Senator in Congress in place of Mr. Poindexter. The cause of the failure to make a choice, is, we believe, that the Senate denied that the other House was constitutionally organized, and refused to recognize its right to legislate. We understand that the Constitution provides that the House shall not consist of more than four times as many members as the Senate, of which there are twelve members. Gov. Runnels, some time since, for the purpose of obtaining a majority on joint ballot against Mr. Poindexter, issued writs of election to several new counties, for members of the House only, who, added to the former number, made fifty-one members of that body. The Senate decided that the House was not constitutionally competent to the transaction of business, and adjourned *sine die*. The House soon after did the same.

We refer the reader to our first page, for an extract from the Report of the majority of the House of Representatives' Committee on the Post Office, consisting of four Jackson members, Messrs. Connor, Beardsley, Stoddert and Hawes. When this Committee was appointed, at the last session, at the instance of Mr. Connor, it was expected that they would be able to white wash the Post Office, and make out at least a plausible case for its administration. But it will be seen that they have been compelled decidedly to condemn it. Their party feelings were not proof against the appeals of honesty.

From the Raleigh Standard

☞The Fayetteville Observer must be wrongly informed," when it asserts that "large numbers" of the Raleigh Standard are sent from Washington to a neighboring district in this State. We have some fifteen subscribers in Washington, including members of Congress; but to none of these do we send more than one paper weekly; so that "large numbers" are returned to this State by no one, they must have been collected from the different subscribers. The Observer, then, had better set about clearing up the "veracity" of its informant.

The N. C. Journal makes a similar statement to the above. We know nothing about the matter, but leave our informant to take such notice of it as he may think fit.

From France.—An arrival at New York has brought intelligence of the receipt in Paris of the President's Message. It is said to have produced great excitement; and a feeling decidedly unfavorable to the adjustment of our claims. We have time for only a few extracts.

FROM THE NEW YORK MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

Capt. Stoddard, of the Havre, reports that the President's message was landed at Havre on the 6th; that it created much sensation on 'Change, at Havre. It was reported at Havre that notes had been exchanged between Mr. Livingston and Admiral De Rigny, the purport of which was understood to be, that the bill would have been brought forward in the Chambers on the 12th, with every prospect of success, but that in consequence of the excitement occasioned by the threat in the President's Message, the subject would not be brought forward during that excitement; and further, that if our Congress gave their sanction to the measure proposed by the President, the French Government would consider it a declaration of war, and make immediate reprisals.

Capt. S. states that he thinks the general opinion was against paying the claim until they could hear further from this country, in order to ascertain how Congress would treat the subject. Those who had been in favor of an immediate payment, were now against it, as they were unwilling to be driven into it.

It was the opinion of the prominent American merchants at Havre, that the claim would have been settled but for the threat in the President's message.

FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY ADVERTISER.

The news is of the highest importance.—The President's Message had reached France, and the Journals are filled with comments. It appears the French Chambers had fixed upon the 12th, to take up the subject of the American Treaty, and there was a fair prospect that the indemnity would have been granted. The arrival of the message appears to have been most unfortunate; nothing had transpired as to the course the Government would take. We are therefore obliged to copy the impressions of the people from the tone and opinions of the French Journals, which we have done most fully.

From all that we can gather, it appears that the Message will have a very unfavorable effect. France will not be frightened into any measures for the preservation of peace, and most if not all the Journals entertain the belief, that the United States, which has so much at stake, will not put the threats of President Jackson in execution. With these feelings and sentiments, we fear an amicable adjustment of our difficulties will not be very speedy. We give the following:

The Paris Constitutionnel says, that all are unanimous in feeling that the dignity of France has been wounded by the President's message, but he is deceived if he supposes that his menace will induce the legislative bodies to give a sanction which they have once refused. Whatever may be the timorous habits of the Chambers, they will not, in the face of the country, appear to yield to fear. The U. S. have ruined their cause, even if their claims had been legitimate. The conduct of the French ministry in this unfortunate dispute, has not a little contributed to render the solution difficult, after having with inconceivable stupidity, recognized a debt which the restoration had constantly disavowed.

The Quotidienne considers President Jackson's threats to be so ridiculous that it is impossible to take them to the letter. To say nothing of the Naval power of France, how can it be supposed that the American Government would resort to an expedient that would be more injurious to the Americans than to the French?

The Journal des Debats deplores the unexpected appearance of a document which deeply wounds the national feelings of a great People, more especially at the moment when the American Treaty was again about to be brought under discussion. It should, however, be remarked, that one only of the three powers of the American States has spoken, and that one, by his past life and recollections, his military habits, and, perhaps, the embarrassment of his situation, might easily have been drawn beyond the bounds of prudence and reason. While the two others are silent, we are not warranted in putting a serious construction upon a menace which could never be realized without the sanction of the constitutional powers. We, nevertheless, acutely feel a language to which it would be easy to answer, if we wished to return remembrance for remembrance, threa for threat. France has rarely had her honor called in question, nor is that the only quality which is not denied to her. As the American question now stands, it calls for the most serious meditation.—The treaty itseif is neither less just nor less politic than it was before, but a question of dignity complicates the political question. The Government will doubtless view the matter in its twofold light, and will endeavor to conciliate the national honor with the faith of treaties.

The National Intelligencer says, Despatches for Government arrived by the same vessel as brought this News; and we may to-day or to-morrow, probably, expect a further communication from the President of the United States to Congress on the subject of our Diplomatic Intercourse with France.

Congress.—The Senate has not yet finally acted on any of Mr. Calhoun's bills to reduce the extent of Executive Patronage; but are still engaged in debate upon the first bill, and it is said that the discussion is of great interest.

Mr. Benton has offered his promised resolution to expunge the resolution of last session censuring the President.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1835.

After the reading of the Journal—

Mr. ADAMS, of Mass., requested permission of the House to say a few words not connected with any motion or petition, but by way of explanation. In this request he had two objects in view: the one of a personal nature, the other of considerable interest to the community. It would probably be recollected that on this day week he had offered a resolution in relation to certain documents which he had moved for, and which, when obtained from the Executive, had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. His resolution had proposed that this reference be accompanied with instructions to that Committee to report forwith, on that part of the annual message of the President of the United States to Congress, at the commencement of this session, which relates to the state of our affairs with France.

In the course of the observations he had submitted on that occasion, the expression had escaped him that the other branch of the Legislature, after deliberating fully and thoroughly on the subject-matter of the President's communication, had come unanimously to a determination "*to dodge the question.*" It would be remembered that the Speaker of the House had arrested him at the moment, referring to that rule of the House which forbids *any* reference to proceedings in the other House of Congress. By thus arresting him, the Speaker (without any such intention, no doubt,) had deprived him of the means of explaining. Mr. A. had submitted and taken his seat in silence; but it had struck him as very hard that he should have been arrested on a mere formal rule of order, which was violated every day by every member of the House, for a mere reference to the proceedings of the other branch of the Legislature. He had, consequently, inquired privately of the Speaker why he had been thus called to order for doing what was allowed to other members every day. The Speaker had replied, that it had not been on the ground of a reference to what had been done in the Senate; but of the *manner* of that reference; because the word he had employed was understood by the Speaker as disrespectful to that body. Mr. A. had replied to this, that it had seemed to him peculiarly unfortunate when it had been merely his manner, and not the allusion he had made, on which he had been arrested and called to order, and thus precluded from making an explanation. That explanation he now wished to make, publicly disclaiming all intention of any thing disrespectful to the Senate. He disclaimed in the most explicit manner, and had the debate proceeded, it had been his intention ultimately to recommend that the same course should be taken by the House. He should have recommended the House to "dodge the question" for the present, in the existing state of our information. Mr. A. expressed his regret to learn that some of the members of the Senate had felt hurt at the expression he had used. He now, in the most public and explicit manner, declared that it had been far, very far, from his intention to inflict any wound upon their feelings. He thought that the Senate had acted as it was their duty to do, and the conclusion to which they had unanimously arrived, was the conclusion which he should have been desirous that the House should adopt. But the Senate *had acted;* they had not gone to sleep on the state of our relations with France; and he wanted the House to shew, by requiring its committee to do, what every committee ought to do, that they were not sleeping over the rights, honor, and dignity of the country. This was the explanation he had desired to make on this part of the subject.

But there was another subject far more important. He had been advised by information from the great emporium of commerce, the city of New York, that considerable commercial excitement had been caused there, not by the *action* of this House, but by the remarks made by himself, or by what was called the stand he had taken; and he had seen paragraphs in newspapers representing that such had been the effect that the holders of French goods, as well in New York as in Philadelphia, had advanced the prices of those goods in consequence. He regretted exceedingly any such effect. He should scarcely have believed it possible that such an effect could have followed from what took place in the House on that occasion. He should have supposed that the merchants of New York and Philadelphia would have drawn their inferences not from what had been said in the House by any member, much less by himself, but rather from the action of the House itself; and whatever may, on the other day have been his martial propensities, or however they may have been most erroneously misrepresented, he should suppose that reference would rather have been had to what the House *did* than to what had been *said* by him. Now the fact had been, as the Speaker and the House would recollect, that Mr. A. had not been supported in his motion by any one party in the House. The House, so far from agreeing to his motion, had rejected it by a large majority, and had declined even to indulge him in his request for the yeas and nays.

This had been published to all the world; it was universally known; and he could not therefore have conceived it possible that such an effect could have been produced by any remarks made under such circumstances by him. But, in conclusion, Mr. A. wished to give notice (if such a notice could be necessary) to all merchants of the U. States, that there was not the slightest danger that any thing which might by possibility lead to war, should proceed either from that House or from the other branch of the Legislature. He now said, upon his responsibility to the Nation, that there was no danger of any thing being done by either House, which might, by possibility, lead to war with France.

He therefore trusted that the merchants would consent to reduce to their former level the prices of their lustrings, silks, and ribbons, for the ornament of the ladies' dresses for the Fancy Balls; and not distress them by very unnecessary aggravations of price. God forbid that Mr. A. should be instrumental in taxing the ladies for the ornaments of their beauty.

EXECUTIVE PATRONAGE.

FRIDAY, February 13.

At one o'clock, on motion of Mr. CALHOUN, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported by him from the Select Committee on Executive Patronage, to repeal the first and second sections of an act to limit the terms of service of certain civil officers, approved the 15th of May, 1820.

The bill being taken up as in Committee of the Whole, was read, and

Mr. CALHOUN addressed the Senate in explanation and defence of his views concerning the bill.

Mr. BENTON replied at much length.

Mr. SOUTHARD followed in support of the bill, and was followed by

Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. BENTON.

During the observations of Mr. Benton, he made use of an expression, that the Senator from South Carolina, in a part of the language of the report, "had the boldness to make a direct attack on the truth."

Mr. POINDEXTER called the Senator to order.

The words being taken down,

The CHAIR stated its impression, that as he did not understand the Senator from Missouri as imputing falsehood to the gentleman from South Carolina, and unless he had gone further and charged the Senator from South Carolina with intentional misrepresentation, the Chair did not consider him as out of order.

Mr. WEBSTER appealed from the decision of the Chair, giving his reasons.

The yeas and nays were then ordered on the appeal, on the motion of Mr. POINDEXTER.

Some discussion then took place, in which Mr. CUTHBERT, Mr. KING, of Alabama, Mr. LEIGH, Mr. BIBB, Mr. GOLDSBOROUGH, Mr. LINN, Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. POINDEXTER, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, Mr. TYLER, and Mr. PRESTON, participated.

The question was then taken on sustaining the decision of the Chair, and decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bibb, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Cuthbert, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King, of Ala., King, of Geo., Mangum, Morris, Preston, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tyler, White, Wright—21.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bell, Clay, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Goldsborough, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster—24.

So the decision of the Chair was reversed.

Mr. BENTON then rose to ask what further steps were proposed.

The CHAIR stated, that, under the rules of the House of Representatives, when a member was pronounced out of order, he was not permitted to proceed without leave.

Mr. WEBSTER rose and said, that he was anxious only in reference to the rules of the Senate, and he hoped the Senator would have leave to proceed.

Mr. CALHOUN said he was about to make the same proposition, when he was anticipated by the Senator from Massachusetts.

Leave was then given, and

Mr. BENTON proceeded with his remarks for a short time, when

Mr. CALHOUN replied, and, after a few remarks from Mr. CUTHBERT,

The Senate adjourned at half past five o'clock.

Monday, February 16.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill reported by the Committee on Executive Patronage, to repeal the act of 1820, limiting the terms of service of certain officers, &c.

The bill was then supported, at length, by Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. WHITE, and opposed by Mr. WRIGHT.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the Yeas and Nays were ordered on the question of its engrossment for a third reading.

The question was then taken and decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bibb, Black, Clay, Calhoun, Ewing, Goldsborough, Kent, King, of Ga., Leigh, Linn, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Prentiss, Preston, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster, White—26

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Buchanan, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, of Ala., Knight, Morris, Robinson, Ruggles, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Wright—15.

So the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Senate Chamber is the present centre of attraction in Washington. There are powerful debates there in these days. Mr. Clay yesterday made one of his greatest speeches, and others have been made by other gentlemen on preceding days. The session is, however, drawing to a close, and the Proceedings, as well as Debates, in both Houses of Congress, must soon come to an end.—*National Intelligencer.*

We are authorised to announce Col. *Sandy Harris* as a candidate to represent this District in the next Congress of the United States.—*Oxford Examiner.*

STATIONS *of the Preachers attached to the South Carolina Conference, for the present year.*

CHARLESTON DISTRICT,

NICHOLAS TALLEY, PRESIDING ELDER.

Charleston—Wm. M. Kennedy, Wm. Martin, J. J. Allison, Asbury W. Gamewell.
Cypress—John H. Massey, Willis Haltom.
Orangeburg—George W. Moore, John L. Smith.
Black Swamp, or Robertsville—Sam'l Dunwoody, George Wright.
Barnwell—Churchwell A. Crowell, Abram Nettles.
Cooper—Christian G. Hill, Henry H. Durant.
Walterborough—Thomas E. Ledbetter, Charles S. Walker.
Mission to N. and S. Santee—John Bunch.
Mission to Combahee, Ashepoo and Pon Pa—John Boyd. Charles Wilson.
Mission to Beaufort and neighboring Islands—John R. Coburn.
Mission to Black Swamp—Theophilus Huggins.

COKESBURY DISTRICT—HENRY BASS, P. E.

Cokesbury Circuit—Hartwell Spain, Jno. W. Wellborn.
Pendleton—Bartlett Thomason.
Greenville—Ira L. Potter.
Union—Angus McPherson, Wm. Harrison.
Laurensville—John W. McColl, Wm. R. Smith.
Newberry—Henry W. Ledbetter, Wm. C. Ferrell.

FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT,

ALLEN HAMBY, P. E.

Fayetteville—Tracy R. Walsh.
Deep River—A. B. McGilvary, Daniel Seal.
Rockingham—A. McCorqudale, Alex. W. Walker.
Cheraw—James Stacey.
Chesterfield—Joseph H. Wheeler.
Montgomery—David Derrick, Thos. S. Daniel.
Wadesborough—John H. Robinson.
Centre—Jacob B. Anthoney.

COLUMBIA DISTRICT—BOND ENGLISH, P. E.

Columbia—Malcom McPherson, Wm. Capers.
Columbia Circuit—John Tarrent, P. G. Bowman.
Winnsborough—Joel W. Townsend, Sam'l Laird.
Camden—Whiteford Smith.
Santee—Wm. W. King, John H. Pickett.
Darlington—Wm. Crook, Phillip H. Pickett.
Lancaster—Parley W. Clenny, James C. Postell.
Wateree Mission—Joseph Holmes.
Pee Dee Mission—John B. Chappel.
Manchester Mission—To be supplied.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT—CHAS. BETTS, P. E.

Wilmington—Hugh A. C. Walker.
Brunswick—Morgan C. Torrentine, John N. Davis.
Waccamaw—George W. Huggins, Tho. L. Young.
Georgetown—David J. Allen.
Black River—Fred. Rush. One to be supplied.
Pee Dee—Thomas D. Turpin, W. M. D. Moore.
Bladen—John Covington, Mark Russell.
Cape Fear Mission—Leonard Rush.
Black River and Pee Dee Mission—Jas. C. Coggeshall.

LINCOLNTON DISTRICT—BENJ. BELL, P. E.

Lincolnton—John Watts.
Charlotte—Wm. J. Jackson.
Charlotte Circuit—Jacob Ozier.
Yorkville—Daniel G. McDaniel.
Rutherford—Jackey M. Bradley, Sampson Lowry.
Morganton—John K. Morse, Campbell Smith.
King's Mountain Mission—William Whitby.
Agent for Randolph Macon College—William W. Wightman.
Agent for Cokesbury Manual Labor School—Sam'l W. Capers.

Wm. Murrah and Elisha Callaway transferred to Alabama Conference.

George F. Pearce, transferred to the Georgia Conference.

Robert Adams and Wm. T. Smith, left without appointment, at their own request.

Benj. H. Capers and Kenneth Murchison, permitted to travel for the benefit of their health.

Third Congressional District—Mr. Pettigrew, of Tyrrell, in compliance with the wishes of the people, as expressed through meetings in various parts of the District, has signified in an honest, manly, and unassuming letter, his willingness to serve as their Representative in Congress, if called to the station by their suffrages. Dr. Hall will also, we presume, again be a candidate.

Ral. Reg.

Mr. John Q. Adams is a perfect Œnigma. If any man can reconcile his Speeches, he is more fortunate than we are. One day he calls upon the House to act *forthwith*, and to sustain the President—the next day he flinches. *Now*, he talks of the Senate's *dodging*, and *then* insists upon it that the House should dodge also.—He certainly dodges himself. The Globe gives the Key to the Riddle, in the contest now going on in the Legislature of Massachusetts for Senator of the United States.

Richmond Enquirer.

Merchants' Bank.—No returns from those places in the country at which books were opened for subscriptions to the stock of this Bank, have yet been received, but the citizens of the town had subscribed for 574 shares yesterday at noon. Some of our wealthiest neighbours, who are known to be favourable to the Bank, have not yet come forward. We think, therefore, that in eight or ten days more, the whole number of shares requisite to put the Bank into operation will have been taken.—*Newbern Spectator.*

The Nashville *Republican*, a warm Jackson print, has declared in favor of Judge White as "next to Andrew Jackson, in the affections of the people of Tennessee." There are many who assert that the Judge's popularity is not "next," but equal, if not superior, to the General's in Tennessee.

Punctuality.—It is stated that the amount of revenue which has been paid in Boston since the formation of the United States Constitution, falls but little short of *two hundred millions of dollars*, and the amount of losses during that period is only about 410,000 dollars, and a part of that sum will be probably collected.—*Boston Post.*

Quick Match.—Says I, 'Sukey?' and I winked. Says she, 'Why John!' 'But says I, 'I mean something, Sukey: 'The deuce, John, you dont! what do you mean?' 'I mean to ask if you will have me! There, dang it, it's all out at last.'—'Have you?—yes, John, and be glad too,' says Sukey, and so we started off and had the knot tied about the quickest—and if I didn't fell kindie funny then I hope I may be shot.—*Yankee.*

Substitute for a Soul.—The custom of judging whether a man has a soul or no soul, by his disposition in regard to money matters, is not badly illustrated in an article from the Vermont Free Press, of which the following is an extract. A stuttering man, in great wrath, was berating a neighbor, who had overreached his wife in the sale of a rennet-bag.

"I know you, you sti-i-ngy dog, you and your fa-a-ther before you—when you were bo-o-rn your fa-a-ther found a so-o-ul would cost a sh-i-lling, and he could get a gi-i-zzard for nine pence, and so he bo-o-ught a-a-gizzard.

FAYETTEVILLE ANNIVERSARIES.

A series of meetings may be expected in Fayetteville, to commence on Tuesday, the 17th March, in connexion with the cause of Sunday Schools, Education, Missions, Colonization, Bible and Tract distribution, and Temperance. The object will be to consider the moral condition of mankind, to excite a spirit of christian benevolence, and to arrange a system of united and efficient operation throughout the State. On Monday night the Rev. Mr. Colton will lecture in course, on Chemistry. On Tuesday night there will be a lecture before the Fayetteville Lyceum; and, on the other nights of the week, preaching. The friends of religion, of science, and of North Carolina, are invited to attend.

J. W. D.

☞We are requested to announce Frederick Moore, as a candidate for Constable of this District, at the election to take place on Saturday next.

☞We are requested to announce Capt. Anson Bailey, as a candidate for Constable of this District, at the election to take place on Saturday next.

MARRIED,

In Chatham county, on the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. B. T. Blake, the Rev. Geo. W. LANGHORNE, of the Virginia Conference, to Miss ELIZABETH W. MOORE.

In St. Louis, Mo. Mr. JOHN H. M'MILLAN, of Fayetteville, N. C. to Miss MARY ANN SHEPPERD.

In Newbern, by the Rev. William N. Hawks, Rev. CICERO S. HAWKS, to Miss ANN JONES, daughter of the late Dr. Hugh Jones.

DIED,

At Columbia, S. C. on the 4th instant, Gen. WADE HAMPTON, in the 81st year of his age.

At Wadesborough, Anson county, on the 2nd inst., in the 55th year of her age, Mrs. FLORA PICKETT, relict of the late Col. Joseph Pickett. She has left a large family, to which she was kind and affectionate in every relation, and numerous friends, to lament their loss. But it is their consolation to believe that she is now at rest; having lived for a number of years in the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and during her illness expressed her resignation to the will of her God, and her trust and hope in God as her Saviour. "He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."—[*Communicated.*

In Richmond County, on the 19th inst., D. A. McMILLAN, in his 22nd year. For that amiability of disposition which secures the esteem of all he was much loved and respected by relatives and friends; and it was this same trait that rendered him a favorite among his school mates and youthful companions. Those who stood by his dying pillow, have reason to hope, that he is gone to a world brighter far than this way-worn earth, where death, like the snaky lerna, twines multiform and sinuous under every seeming flower, to sting with mortal venom even the fair forms of beauty and loveliness that wander for a brief day through earthly bowers.—[*Communicated.*

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 60 a 70. Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 8½ a 10. Beeswax 18 a 19. Coffee 12½ a 14. Cotton 14½ a 15½. Corn 60 a 65. Flaxseed, $1 25 a 1 30. Flour, 4 75 a 5 25. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4 a 4½. Molasses 28 a 30. Nails, cut, 6a 6½. Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Lump 14; Loaf 16 a 17. Salt 60. Wheat, 90 a $1. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 5 a 5½. Wool 16 a 20. Cotton Bagging 25 a 30 cts. Bale Rope 10 a 11. Fayetteville Factory Candles 15 cts.

DENTAL SURGERY.

W. B. SCOTT,

WOULD respectfully announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity that he is now making his annual visit to this place. His stay will be short. Those who wish to consult him, must apply *soon.*

February 23, 1835. 35-tf.

☞A meeting of the Fayetteville Temperance Society will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Thursday evening next, at early candle light. Addresses may be expected, a general attendence is earnestly requested, as it is a day set apart for simultaneous meetings in this County and throughout the world.

H. LEETE, Sec'y.

February 24, 1835.

DONALDSON ACADEMY AND MANUAL LABOR SCHOOL.

THE regular semi annual Meeting of the Board of Trustees, will be holden in the Academy buildings on Tuesday the 3d March.

February 23, 1834.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

A DIVIDEND of one dollar per share of the Capital Stock of the Company, will be payable on 2d March next, at the Office of

GEO. McNEILL, *Treas'r.*

February 24, 1835. 25-2w.

SMITH & JOHNSON,

TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed to the Western Tenement of Mr J. McArn's fire proof building, Hay street, where they solicit a continuance of public patronage.

☞CUTTING of every description will be particularly attended to; and all work done by them will be warranted to be in the most fasbionable style and durable workmanship.

February 24, 1835. 25tf.

For Hire,

A GOOD *SEAMSTRESS*, and a *GIRL* accustomed to house-work.—Apply at this Office.

February 24. 25-tf.

JUST received per Steam Boat Henrietta, and for sale by the Subscribers,

100 barrels Irish POTATOES,
8 ditto Cream ALE.

WILLKINGS & CO.

February 23, 1835. 25tf.

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
20 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,
Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.

February 23, 1835. 25tf.

On Saturday, the 28th inst.

I WILL sell at the Plantation of John S. Pearson, Esq., seven miles above Elizabethtown, a quantity of CORN & FODDER, OXEN and other CATTLE, FARMING UTENSILS, an excellent WAGON & CARTS, a Newark built CARRIAGE and HARNESS, and some valuable FURNITURE.

JAS. OWEN.

February 14, 1835. 25-1w.

Valuable REAL ESTATE

☞AT AUCTION.☜

ON WEDNESDAY the 4th of March next, will be sold at Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Town House in Fayetteville, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, WOODSTOCK, my Summer Residence near Haymount, it being a new and commodious two story building of the best materials and workmanship; good Kitchen, Stable, Smoke-House, Dairy, &c, all new and handsomely enclosed, and within one hundred and fifty yards of one of the purest and best Springs of water in the vicinity of Fayetteville, situate about a mile and a quarter from the Town House, and as healthy as any situation in this low country, containing between 6 and 7 acres. *Also*, my Tobacco WAREHOUSE and LOT in Campbellton, with the improvements thereon. The buildings on this Lot are in good order, having been recently repaired at considerable expense; the Lot contains one half acre. This property has paid me five hundred dollars since the 28th of February, 1832, as will appear from an examination of the shipping list.—Will be sold at the same time and place, the following personal property, to wit: my BAROUCHE and HARNESS, SULKEY and HARNESS, two horse WAGON, and CARRY-ALL. *Also*, all my Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, consisting in part of an elegant eight day metalic CLOCK, in a mahogany case; a set of mahogany Dining TABLES, and many other articles that cannot be here enumerated, but which will render the sale interesting. The terms of the sale will be announced when the property is offered.

W. L. MILLER,
WILLKINGS & CO. Auct'rs.

February 24. 25ts.

New Establishment

THE Subscribers having formed a Copartnership, intend carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In all its various branches. Having taken the stand formerly occupied by Mr J. Munn, Person street, directly opposite to Mr. David Shaw's Confectionary Store, they hope, by their knowledge of business, to merit a share of public patronage.

WM. H. GREENE,
SIDNEY HILLS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 24, 1835. 25 5w.

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles.

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835. 25tf.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, passed Anno Domini 1833, an election for two Constables for the Fayetteville District, will be held at the Court House on Saturday the 28th inst. Polls will be opened at 12 o'clock, M.

WM. LOCKE, } *Inspectors.*
JOHN CARNEY, }

February 18th, 1835. 25-1w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been separately engaged for several years in the wholesale DRY GOODS business, have lately entered into Copartnership, for the prosecution of the same, under the Firm of

HALLOCK & BATES,

At No. 234, Pearl street, corner of Burling Slip. They have availed themselves of ample room by completely arranging, together with the first floor and cellar, the spacious lofts of the building, in which they purpose to keep a Stock of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Comprising an assortment which, perhaps, will not be surpassed by any in the City; they therefore, respectfully invite their friends and Merchants at a distance, to call and examine their Goods, and venture with confidence to assure them, that the prices at which they sell, taken in connection with the assortment kept, render inducements to purchasers rarely offered.

CHARLES HALLOCK,
GILBERT BATES.

New York, February 2, 1835. 25 9.

FEMALE SCHOOL,

Moore County, N. C.

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that the School formerly taught in her own yard, will be resumed on the first day of April, and as she intends to relax neither zeal nor attention, she would still solicit a share of patronage.

All the branches of an English Education, usually taught in similar institutions, are here systematically pursued. There will be one Assistant Teacher, and a Piano for the use of the School. There will be two terms in the year consisting of five months each: and at the close of each term there will be a Public examination. The prices of Tuition will vary according to the advanced state of the Pupil. The lowest $7, and the highest not exceeding $9,—Music not included. Board can be had in the most respectable families, in the vicinity, upon reasonable terms. The Subscriber will accommodate in her own house, from eight to ten young Ladies, at $6 per month, including Bed, Washing, Fuel, and Candles. Scholars may enter the School at any period in the term, and will be charged from such time according to the above rates. There will be no deduction made for loss of time either in Board or Tuition from the time of entering, unless in case of sickness. Parents and Guardians may rest assured that every attention will be paid, not only to intellectual improvement, but also to morals and to things which are exterior, such as may be deemed necessary.

FRANCINA M. McCALLUM.

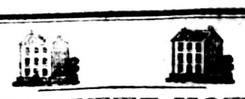
February 20, 1835. 25-2w.

NOTICE.

AT FEBRUARY Term of Sampson County Court, the Subscriber having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of William Cox, deceased—Hereby gives notice, to all persons indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment, and to all persons having claims against said deceased to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Otherwise, this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

MOSES COX, *Executor.*

February 19th, 1835. 25 3w.

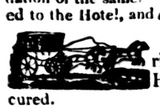


LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C* 96-tf.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

R. MAYNARD & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

Person Street, opposite Willkings & Co.,

ARE now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. Their Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which they warrant to be genuine, and are determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine their stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J HALE.

April 1. 78tf

McDowell's Theology.

JUST received, a few copies of this scarce and valuable work, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public. AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber will keep a good supply of all kinds of LUMBER constantly on hand.

MICHAEL McGARY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 14, 1834 6tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834. 9tf.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of E. J HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

Taken up,

AND Committed to the Jail of Cumberland County on the 12th instant, a negro boy about 15 years of age named Lewis, who says he belongs to the wife of Maurice Waddill of Moore County, said boy was heretofore apprehended and committed as a runaway to this Jail where he remained about 12 months, and from which he broke custody, and has continued since a runaway. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him out of custody, or he will be sold according to Law.

FREDERICK MOORE, *Jailor.*

December 13, 1834 15-tf.

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

I WOULD take a few BOARDERS.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, October, 1834. 8tf.

New Goods.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest CASH prices. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine the articles.

—ALSO—

ON HAND, at the Tan Yard, Upper Calf and Kid Skin, Harness and Skirting, Bridle Leather, &c., all of which will be sold low for Cash.

January 31, 1834. 70 tf.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOOD & HARD-WARE

Establishment,

Foot of Haymount, Fayetteville, No. Ca.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING

800 PACKAGES,

WHICH COMPRISES THEIR FALL SUPPLIES OF

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods,

Hardware & Cutlery,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Mens' & Women's fine and coarse Shoes,
Children and Misses ditto,
Shoe Bindings,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Saddlery of all descriptions,
Foolscap & Letter Paper,
Men's black and drab fur Hats,
Fur Caps,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c. &c.

Which makes their stock extensive, and very general, to which they would solicit the attention of Country Merchants, as no pains has been spared to make it worthy their interest.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

JOSEPH HOSTLER,

(BARBER,)

Lafayette Hotel, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with a full supply of

Fancy and Seasonable Articles

In his line, which he offers for sale at the lowest Cash prices. They consist of the following articles, viz:—

Gentlemen's Stocks, (superior and common)
Do. Collars and Bosoms, new style,
Do. and *LADIES'* **WIGS,** *very handsome,*
Do. Ladies' Curls, do. do.
Dressing Combs and Hair Brushes,
Cloth and Tooth do.
Razor and Razor Strops, of a good quality,
Gentlemen's Suspenders
Music Boxes and Organs; something very new,
Cologne, Lavender, Orange, and Florida Waters,
Windsor, Musk, Cream and Almond Soaps,
Liquid Soap, for shaving, (3 drops sufficient,)
Spanish Cigars, best brown,
Studs, for shirt Bosoms,
Playing Cards, of all qualities,
Pomatum and Essence of Burgamot,
Hair Powder and Corn Plaster, with a variety of other articles in his line, which he will sell at the lowest cash prices.

October 15, 1834. 6tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1½ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834 8tf.

50 BAGS PRIME GREEN RIO COFFEE,
6 bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 boxes 8 x 10 Window Glass,
5 boxes Young Hyson Tea,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes fresh Raisins,
Just received and for sale by

HENRY HORN.

December 15, 1834. 15tf

FEMALE SCHOOL.

AT a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year:—The Rev'd JARVIS B BUXTON, President; CHARLES P MALLETT, LOUIS D HENRY, JOHN H. HALL, THOMAS C. BLAKE, CHARLES T. HAIGH, JOHN W WRIGHT, Trustees

The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Mrs Eliza Unthank as Directress of this Institution, and those of Mr E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study. The well known reputation of this lady and gentlemen, gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the best privileges of Education. The School will be divided into two departments, for admission into which, application may be made to Mr. Thomas C. Blake, the Treasurer of the Board.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835. 20-ft

Negroes wanted.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to purchase three or four Negro Boys, from 14 to 18 years of age For information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

January 12, 1835. 19-tf.

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H. MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

Silks, Cassimeres, &c.

JUST received by the latest arrivals, a fresh supply of

Blue, grey, drab & Lavender colored Cassimeres,
Do do do do Sattinetts,
Levantine and Sarsnet Silks,
Gros de Swiss, Gros de Rivas, do and black Gros de Naps,
India Satins and Italian Lustrings,
French Crapes and Black Sinchews,
Superior blue and black Silk Velvet Vesting,
Do black Satin and Silk do,
Fine and common Bombazines,
Superior Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Do Bombazine and Velvet Stocks,
Do black and scarlet Merino 3-4, 4-4, 5 4, 10-4 Scarfs, Shawls and Hd'kfs, price $2 to $20,
Real Shell Tuck and Side Combs, ass'td sizes,
150 Tuscan and Leghorn Hats, very low price,
Goat Hair Camlet. Band Boxes,
Best Italian sewing and patent Thread.

Also, on hand,

Gentlemen's drab and steel mixt Over Coats and Camlet Cloaks, of fashionable make and good quality,
Ladies' Merino do do.

E. B. DRAKE.
Market Square.

Fayetteville, Nov. 17, 1834 11tf

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, 5 d. Blown do.,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do.
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.
Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11-tf.

NEW STORE AND CHEAP GOODS.

WINSHIP S. POE,

Person street, nearly opposite the new Cape Fear Bank,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has just received and is now opening, a new and splendid assortment of

Dry Goods.

As it would occupy every portion of the newspaper sheet to enumerate the different articles of which his assortment is composed, he will be content to enumerate a few, and invite the citizen, the farmer, mechanic and stranger, to call and they may see (for seeing is the naked truth) an assortment as good as the best and as cheap as the cheapest;—among which are the following:

Broadcloths and Sattinetts,
Red and white Flannel,
Bleached and unbleached Sheetings and Shirtings,
Apron Checks,
3-4 and 6 4 English and French Merino,
Circassians, Goats Hair Camlet,
Black Bombazines and Bombazetts,
Valencia Vestings, fine and common,
Dark and fancy colored French, English and American Calicoes,
Colored Cambrics,
Cross barred, Jaconet, Figured, Swiss, Plain and Book Muslins,
Irish Linens, fine and super,
Colored and purple Gros de Naps,
Gros de Swiss,
BB Marcelina, BB Poult de Soil,
Italian Lustrings,
Black Sarsnets and Sinchews,
Super black and colored Florence Silks,
Black Satin, Silk and Cotton Velvet,
Black, pink and white Crapes,
Children's Chale Handkerchiefs,
Crape, Hernan, Cassimere & Paris fancy do,
Merino Shawls and Scarfs,
Thibbett and Prussian do,
Black Silk Cravats,
Silk Hose and assorted silk Braids,
Stocks, Collars and Bosoms,
Elastic Suspenders, colored Satin and Gauze Ribbons, new style, wide and narrow,
Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs,
3-4 and 6-4 Bobinet,
Bobinet and Grecian Quilting,
Cotton and thread Edgings,
Cotton Laces, long lawn,
Linen Cambric, Gloves, Hosiery, Cloaks, &c

Together with a general assortment of

Hats and Caps,

BOOTS and SHOES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

READY MADE CLOTHING,

of all descriptions. Also, a large assortment of

Crockery, China and Glass Ware.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN, call and you can be shown almost any imaginable article in our line, of every variety of color, style, pattern, quality, price and material, whether for comfort, convenience or ornament.

November 17, 1834. 11tf.

To Owners of Slaves.

A PLANTER from the South wishes to buy, for *his own exclusive service*, from 30 to 100 slaves, in families He would prefer purchasing from one or more large slave holders, who might be disposed to sell out their entire stock, at the following rates, viz: *one third Cash*, and the balance in *one, two or three* instalments, negotiable paper or acceptances in New Orleans or New York to be given, and the security in all respects, ample and satisfactory. He will be prepared to treat for such a purchase, in all the months of January or February; and will receive the Negroes when the contract is made, or in the Summer or Fall, at the option of the vendor.

Letters, (post paid,) with description of the Negroes, may be addressed to his agent.

H. P. CAVENDISH.

Richmond, Va. Jan. 17. 20-6w.

Blank Warrants for sale here.

New Store AND NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken the Store recently occupied by E. B. Drake, Esq in the Brick Row, South side Hay Street, foot of Hay Mount, 4 doors West of Messrs. Nott & Starr's corner, and directly opposite Messrs. Hall & Johnson, where he is now receiving and offers for sale at reduced prices, for *CASH* or *COUNTRY PRODUCE*—

1800 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
8000 lbs. Rio Coffee, (prime strong scent,)
1500 lbs. prime green do,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do, (a superior article,)
20 bbls. N. O. & Wh't Havana do,
12 tons Swedes & Eng. Iron, ass'rt.
German and Cast Steel,
American and English Blistered do,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
15 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
300 lbs. Bar Lead,
500 do Cotton Yarn, from 5 to 12,
25 bags Shot, assorted,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
75 sides Sole Leather,
15 do Harness do,
5 bbls. Tanner's Oil, (Liver straits,)
Blacksmith's Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Hammers, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Hyson, Gunpowder and Imperial Tea, Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Best Flotant Indigo, Madder and Copperas, (very green,) White Lead in Oil, Putty and Window Glass 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Sheet and Hoop Iron, Collins, King and Platt's Axes, Andirons, Sad Irons, Trace and Halter Chains, Wagon Boxes, Shovels and Spades, Cross, Cut and Hand Saws, together with all other articles which constitute a well assorted stock of Goods, suited to a general bartering business, in which he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. He would therefore solicit all persons trading to this place to call and test the fact. C. J. ORRELL

N. B.—The Farmers' and Planters' large ALMANAC for the year 1835, nicely trimmed. C J O.

Fayetteville, Sept 23, 1834. §3-*tf*§

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr. to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1. 1834. 900-tf.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.

Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses.

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

35,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7-tf.

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hart and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharges for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

Sheriff's Sales for Taxes.

ON the first Monday in March next, I will sell the following LANDS, or so much thereof as will satisfy the County, Jury, Poor and State Taxes for the year 1833 and costs.

	Taxes.
1 lot Campbellton listed by Louis D. Henry for John G. Coster, val. $100,	38
1 do south side of Hay street, val. $100,	38
25 acres joins Mrs. Gee, listed by Elizabeth Huzza, val. $40,	15
1 lot Ann street, listed by Elizabeth Hogg, val $100,	38
1 do near Arsenal, do by do do, do $50,	19
1 do Cool Spring street, do by Isaac Jackson, val. $300,	$1 14
1 do North street, do by James Kervin, val. $200,	76
200 acres Sandy Creek, do by Shepherd Seawell, $75 with 2 polls,	$1 69
1 lot on Green street, by James Smith, val. $350,	$1 71
1 do opposite Thomas C. Blake, by Sarah West, val. $100,	38
The following is unlisted:	
1 lot opposite Jail, Grove street, as the property of Sarah Alves, val. $100,	38
1 do Hillsborough street, by Zachariah Artis, $75 and 2 polls,	$1 69
1 do Wilmington Road, by Kedar Bryant, val $200,	76
1 do Green street, joins Mrs Bowen, by Francis Bowen, val. $400,	$1 52
100 acres east side of Cape Fear, by Daniel Burnet, $100,	38
1 lot south side of Hay street, joins Ingram, as the property of Jesse Birdsall, val. $200,	76
1 do Maiden Lane, as the property of the heirs of Council, val. $200,	76
2 do west side of North street, as the property of Alice Hacket, val $250,	95
1 do Ann street, do do do of Ann Jenkins, val. $150,	57
1 do Green street, do do do of Edw'd Jones, val. $200,	76
1 do Moore street, do do do of James Kennedy, $100 and 1 poll,	$1 08
3 do on do do and elsewhere, do do do of Samuel Maxwell, val. $400,	$1 50
2 do Hay Mount, do do of William Nichols, val $600,	$2 28
1 do joins Kyle's and Seawell's residence, as the property of Hannah Williams and 1 poll,	1 08
2 do on both sides of North street, as the property of Dyer and Love, val $50,	19

JOHN McLEAN, *Sheriff.*

January 19, 1835. 20-ts

PROSPECTUS OF THE ANSON ADVERTISER.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish in the town of Wadesborough, Anson County, North Carolina, a weekly paper, entitled "THE ANSON ADVERTISER."

According to custom, he proceeds to lay before the public, an analysis of the plan upon which his paper will be conducted Its columns will be devoted to the cause of Politics, Agriculture, Internal Improvement, Literature and Science in general.

It is the intention of the Editor diligently and fairly to report the passing political and other news of the day, and while he cannot, consistently with his principles, advocate the course pursued by the present Administration, he assures the public that he feels every disposition to do full justice to its merits. The press will be open to both parties—the Editor will endeavor to adhere strictly to principle and to disregard all party influence.

The Editor intends to avail himself of the advantage of many of the best publications on the subjects of Agriculture and Internal Improvement, he of course, will be able to select and lay before his readers, a large number of Essays which cannot fail of being interesting to every one who has at heart the prosperity of his country. All the most important and interesting proceedings of Congress and the State Legislature, will be duly reported, and a portion of the paper will at all times be devoted to polite Literature.

The Subscriber is aware of the many difficulties he must encounter in advancing to public favour; he relies greatly upon the liberality always shown by an enlightened public towards enterprise well conducted, and assures his patrons, that no pains shall be wanting on his part, to render his paper both a useful and interesting publication.

Terms—THE ANSON ADVERTISER will be printed on an imperial sheet, at $3 00 per annum in advance, or $3 50 at the end of the year; the first number to issue as soon as seven hundred Subscribers are obtained; no subscription will be received for a less period than twelve months; and the paper will not be discontinued until orders are received to that effect, and all arrearages paid up.

Advertisements not exceeding twelve lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cts. for each subsequent insertion.

Communications addressed to the Editor, must be post paid. WILLIAM E. BIRD.

TAKEN UP,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 6th inst. a negro man named JOE, together with his wife KISSEY, and infant male Child. They say they belong to Patrick Cromwell, and ran away from him, when near Fayetteville, whilst on their way to Alabama. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be delt with as the laws directs.

FRED'K. MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Feb. 9, 1835 23-tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being about to remove to the West, hereby requests all persons indebted to him, to make immediate payment, otherwise their notes and accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against him will please to bring them forward for payment.

JOHN HOLLINGSWORTH.

Cumberland County, Feb. 7, 1835. 23-6t

LOST,

ON Wednesday last, between Fayetteville and Mr. Duncan Smith's Country place, a small *Work Basket*, containing two very valuable GOLD CHAINS, & a pocket Handkerchief marked Eliza C. Campbell. A liberal reward will be paid for their return, or for any information which may lead to their recovery. Apply at this Office.

February 3, 1835.

Blanks

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Cape Fear Bank Stock wanted.

THE usual price will be paid in cash for Cape Fear Bank Stock. For information, apply at THIS OFFICE.

January 12, 1835. 19-tf

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hair

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cans,
Chocolate, &c.

—*IN STORE*—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

32,000 lbs. prime green Rio Coffee,
50 hhds. St. Croix, Porto-Rico and New Orleans SUGAR,
6,000 bushels Liverpool SALT,
300 sacks do. do.
30 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
3,000 lbs. Caststeel, German, Crawly, English and American Steel,
Hoop and sheet Iron,
200 kegs cut Nails and Brads, assorted,
1,500 lbs. loaf and lump Sugar,
200 sides best Spanish sole Leather,
60 pieces heavy Dundee Bagging,
60 coils best Bale Rope,
3,000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 15,
75 kegs FFF Dupont's & Orange Gunpowder,
100 bags drop and buck Shot, assorted,
1,500 lbs. bar Lead,
350 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
8 bbls Copperas,
6 boxes pine apple Cheese,
4 ditto Chocolate,
40 boxes bunch Raisins,
8 dozen Collins & Co's Axes,
1,000 pieces Castings,
200 sets wagon Boxes,
200 pair heavy wrought iron Trace Chains,
Anvils, Vices, Smith's Hammers & bellows Pipe,
12 doz. bottles Ink,
30 kegs German and American White Lead in oil,
12 tons Plaster Paris,
200 pair thick Negro Shoes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
Shovels and Spades, long and short handle Pattern,
Waffle and Wafer Irons, Sad Irons, Curry Combs,
Wagon Bells, Spanish Segars, Pepper, Allspice and Ginger, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Window Glass and Putty, Pearl Ash, Scythe Blades & Setting Knives, Lime Juice, Lemon Sirup, Sweet Oil, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Caststeel Garden Hoes, Cow Bells, Bed Cords, Plough Lines, Shovels and Tongs, Chewing Tobacco, Mill and Hand Saws, Collar Cords, best Halter Chains, Grist Mills, together with a number of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which will be sold wholesale or retail for Cash or Country Produce. Country Merchants and purchasers in general are invited to call and examine the above stock before they make their purchases.

HENRY HORN.

☞N. B.—Factorage and Commission Business will meet with prompt attention.

H. H.

September 23, 1834. 3tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings or other Property in this place and in the vicinity at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, North Car.

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 40 NEGROES, of both sexes not under nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

NOTICE.

LEVERETT R. BRADLEY, having, on 15th instant, made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber, of his Stock of Goods with other property, with sundry notes, for the benefit of his creditors, as therein specified, notice is hereby given, to those persons indebted to the said Leverett R. Bradley, to come forward and pay the same to AMOS KIMBALL, Trustee.

October 20, 1834.

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received a Fresh and General supply of the following Articles, viz.

Soft Shell Almonds,
Palm Nuts,
English Walnuts,
Filberts,
Prunes,
Bunch Raisins,
Currants,
Rock and Rose Candies,
Hoarhound & Ginger do,
Lemon & Peppermint do
Barley, Sugar & Cinnamon do,
Liquorice Ball,
Sugar Almonds,
Peppermint Drops,
Lozenges,
Large and small Sugar Plums,
Colored & white Scotch Caraway,
Cinnamon Comfits,
Perfect Love, Noyeau & Peppermint Cordials,
Madeira & Port Wines,
Cognac Brandy and Jamaica Rum,
Holland Gin,
Lime Juice and Essence of Peppermint,
Rose and Cologne Water,
Oil Lemon,
Oil Peppermint,
Oil Cinnamon,
Butter Crackers,
Jamison's Water do
Mustard and Salt Petre,
Pepper and Allspice,
Mace and Cloves,
Cassia and Nutmegs,
Indigo and Alum,
Race & Ground Ginger,
Scotch Barley,
Loaf Sugar & Tea, assorted,
Coffee & Brown Sugar,
Cheese,
Hair Powders,
Seidlitz & Soda Powders,
Rose and Transparent Soaps,
Common do.
Superior Spanish Cigars,
Lorillard Snuff,
Scotch do.
Superior Maccoboy do.
Glauber & Epsom Salts,
Bateman's Drops,
Cream Tartar,
Camphor & British Oil,

A General Assortment of

TOYS.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase Confectionaries, whether by Wholesale or retail, will find it to their advantage to call. The Assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the Articles usually kept in his line. Wholesale price of Candies is 30 cents per lb. Retail 40 cents.

December 1st, 1834. 1[illegible]

GALES'S

ALMANACK,

For 1835,

for sale by E. J. HALE